

Dejected symbols of the Court Line collapse—the impounded BAC One Elevens and a Lockheed TriStar on the tarmac at Luton Airport yesterday.

# Airlift to bring home stranded holidaymakers begins

From Harry Debelius Madrid, Aug 16

A rescue operation began at Spanish coastal resorts today to bring home British holidaymakers stranded by the Court Line collapse.

Representatives of Court Line and its four companies spent the day advising about 25,000 clients about the situation. They were assured that they could be flown home at the end of their scheduled holidays.

Most hotel keepers reacted with a mixture of surprise and concern that they would not be presented with a bill personally. However, the news of the Court Line liquidation was a serious blow to Spanish businessmen since it comes after other grave difficulties in tourism.

The Ministry of Information and Tourism in a statement issued in Madrid said: "The British authorities have given us every assurance that the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA) will take charge of all pending debts and expenses incurred by tourists until they return home."

The semi-official news agency CIFA said that the ministry "has studied and foreseen the necessary measures to resolve whatever problems might occur."

Tourist industry sources said the British Airways had guaranteed sufficient aircraft to bring the tourists home.

The airlift started today with the departure of tourists from several Spanish airports. Over the weekend several thousand Britons are expected to be brought home by two Tristars and two other big jets were scheduled to fly from Alicante to Luton, Manchester and Bristol.

In Alicante, the main city on the White Coast, the British Consulate said: "Everything seems to be working for the moment, but we will not know for sure until the weekend."

At Benidorm, 20 miles away, 17 Clarkson couriers rushed from hotel to hotel explaining the situation to more than 2,000 clients. A Clarkson representative said: "We have told all the clients to relax and enjoy themselves. We will take care of everything. I am getting Telex messages from London by the hour to keep us informed. There are no problems with the hotels at the moment and I don't expect any."

Spanish hotel keepers are more concerned about the loss of pending reservations than the collection of bills for tourists who are still here.

Already suffering from a profit squeeze brought on by inflation and a decrease in the number of foreign tourists, hotel operators who catered primarily for the British now face empty rooms for the rest of August, the peak tourist month, and September.

Portugal: British Airways is prepared to fly home about a thousand British tourists affected by the collapse. Passages will be available as vacancies occur on the regular flights and will not cost Court Line ticket-holders any money. "We shall play our role at cost without making money," Mr John Earle, British Airways manager in Lisbon, said.

Mr Earle added: "Our main problem is getting in touch with the holidaymakers. Most people do not read British newspapers on holidays abroad, and some of them may only find out about the collapse when they arrive at the airport to catch the plane home."

British Airways has asked the Portuguese Secretariat for Tourism to put out messages for Court Line tourists on a Portuguese radio programme broadcast each morning in English.

West Germany: A group of 113 British tourists returning home

from Austria were stranded for several hours at Munich after a flight cancellation.

The group arrived by bus from Austria to find that there was no plane for them. They were told of the situation by a local representative of Clarksons.

They were promised seats on a special flight scheduled to leave four hours later than their original flight.

The British Consulate in Munich said it was understood that there were a further 600 British tourists still in Austria on holidays organized by Court Line companies. It was waiting to hear further about arrangements.

Yugoslavia: There are 240 British tourists in Yugoslavia with Horizon Holidays, of whom 115 are being airlifted home today, the British Embassy said. The remaining 125 will be flown home in the next few days.

Holidaymakers were advised to contact local travel agents to organize their return home. Local agents were given assurances from ABTA that all costs for repatriation of stranded tourists will be covered.

The embassy said: "All stranded holidaymakers will be repatriated." It had no reports

of tourists travelling with other Court Line companies, but if any were found, they too would be repatriated.

Italy: British consulate officials said there were at least 1,600 holidaymakers on a Court Line tour at Jesolo on the Adriatic. Making arrangements to take them home was complicated because of Ferragosto, the big summer holiday when all activities are at a minimum.

The British Embassy said there were "a few hundred" more holidaymakers affected, and 700 people at Palermo who were mostly passengers on a cruise ending there today.

Consulates were making arrangements to provide food and lodging. No cases of hardship or difficulties have been reported.

Malta: Alternative travel arrangements, mostly on Air Malta flights, have been made by Maltese tour operators. Most Court Line tourists left before the company's collapse, but about 240 remained.

An Air Malta flight left earlier today with 120 passengers and the rest are expected to leave this evening.

# Tears and anger as tourists mob offices

By Staff Reporters

Police were called yesterday to the offices of Clarksons, Court Line company, in Sun Street, London, after a crowd of about 150 gathered outside the locked doors. A member of Clarksons staff tried to pacify the disappointed holidaymakers. No arrests were made and the crowd eventually dispersed.

In Holborn, the offices of Horizon and AS were open, but staff could give no positive answers to customers.

At Luton Airport, a group of disappointed would-be travellers sat on suitcases, waiting dejectedly for better news. Others took officials' advice to return home. They brought sympathy from other passengers.

Several coachloads of them were waiting here when we arrived at 3 am. Mrs Joyce Richardson, of Chelsea, said: "They were like refugees. Some teenage girls were in tears."

At Glasgow, a distraught crowd who had been told that Spain was cancelled. "Please see your travel agent." The story was repeated at Birmingham Airport.

Later, Luton District Council, the owner of Luton Airport, impounded three Court Line jets—two BAC One Elevens and a Lockheed TriStar. The airport committee chairman, Council member James Carleton, said last night that the council was exercising its powers under the Civil Aviation Act, 1968, to detain aircraft.

"There are substantial sums still due to the council. The action to detain aircraft is designed to secure, as far as possible, the council's rights in respect of those charges."

The council's action came at the end of a day of much uncertainty at the airport, culminating in the arrival of the last Court Line flight, a TriStar from Luton in the West Indies, with more than 300 people on board.

Wallace Arnold Tours of Leeds said last night that customers who had booked flights through them and who would have travelled in Court Line aircraft would be found accommodation on other flights.

# Minister holds out little hope for Court Line clients

Continued from page 1

Labour Government have to subject Britain's economy to central planning control.

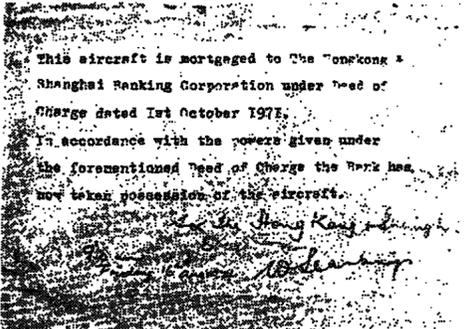
Meanwhile, the Official Receiver has been appointed provisional liquidator of Court Line with Mr Rupert Nicholson, the Rolls-Royce receiver, as his special manager.

Mr Nicholson, from the City accountants Peat Marwick and Mitchell, was apparently called in to conduct a detailed assessment of Court Line's financial position on July 1. That was four days after Mr Benn made his statement that the shipbuilding interests were being nationalized and that nationalization should stabilize the situation relating to Court Line, owner of Clarksons and Horizon Tours.

Yesterday Mr Benn, who had originally arranged to pay £16m to nationalize Court Line Shipbuilders Ltd, with mixed state and National Westminster Bank loans totalling £8m, said: "The announcement today by Court Line that they are placing their holiday and aviation subsidiary companies into liquidation means that the purchase of the shipbuilding interests cannot be concluded in exactly the manner originally contemplated."

He said that the necessary steps would be taken to proceed with the purchase of the shipbuilding interests and associated interests from the liquidator "and to complete the transaction as soon as possible."

However, Mr Shore emphasized at his press conference that the disposal of the company's assets was a matter for the liquidator. He ruled out as unlikely the possibility of a sale elsewhere, such as to Tate and Lyle, which tried to buy shipyard. Nevertheless, nego-



An impounding notice pasted to the side of a Court Line jet at Luton yesterday.

Mr Shore said he was not anxious to quarrel with the company, since it had been given the money the Government was offering for the acquisition of the shipbuilding operations would have enabled the holiday operations to be carried through.

"But it is right for me to say that it was the considered judgment of the company that the money the Government was prepared to inject at the end of June was sufficient to sustain the holiday side through the season."

In a statement Court Line said earlier: "In the negotiations it was expressly stated that the Government would give the Government any assurances that the aviation and leisure divisions could in fact complete their 1974 summer programmes, although, of course, it was hoped

that the shipbuilding and ship-repairing sale could enable those and subsequent programmes to be carried out."

Peat Marwick experts yesterday were at pains to explain that the insolvency and inevitable liquidation had not become evident until after Mr Benn's reassuring statement to the Commons on his aid scheme.

Mr Nicholson said he had begun a systematic study after his initial plan of action on July 1 and over the subsequent period, unless something could be done, Mr Nicholson would have to advise that Court Line was insolvent.

Earlier this week bankers, the Government, aircraft-leasing interests and other parties had urgently examined the possibility of a phased and orderly wind-down. Meanwhile, no money for nationalization had been paid.

Mr Shore, facing a barrage of tough questions from jour-

nalists, stated that as the accountants worked through the books it had become clear there was a changed situation. And only within the past 48 hours had the position been reached where the company was no longer solvent.

Asked why a full state takeover could not be made, Mr Shore replied: "I had no reason at all on the information that I have received that this was an operation, which, even under different management, could hope to thrive in the future and therefore it would have been very imprudent to make a takeover of the leisure activities."

Expressing his shock at the consequences of the collapse, including those suffering considerable inconvenience, he went on to say the first essential had been to mount a rescue operation.

An operations room had been set up by the Civil Aviation Authority and the Association of British Travel Agents. All Foreign Office posts had been told to give additional help if necessary.

The 100,000 holidaymakers booked between now and the end of September were in the position of being creditors of Court Line. The liquidator would be establishing the asset position, but Mr Shore could not strike a note of optimism in a difficult situation.

However, he promised that the Government would be reviewing the travel industry's bonding arrangements to see what strengthening of these or other arrangements was necessary.

Court Line had deposited £3.5m under the bonding scheme run by the Tour Operators' Study Group. After meeting the costs of alternative air-lifting back of stranded people, there was likely to be little left

# Oil-rig divers form group to protect their interests

By Michael Hornell

North Sea divers are being constantly intimidated by some oil companies and that has contributed to the high accident rate at sea, Mr Michael Crichton-Todd, general secretary of the newly formed British Federation for Professional Divers, which has been organized to protect divers' interests, said.

"Each diver is on his own in the North Sea and if he considers conditions to be adverse and refuses to enter the water there is a strong possibility he will be sacked, so he carries on," he added.

There are rules and regulations on safety but a great many of them are ignored. The oil companies don't seem to realize the job we do is extremely dangerous and has to be done in a very quiet and good living, so the diver will risk his neck unnecessarily to maintain that standard of living."

Mr Crichton-Todd, aged 29, who has just been elected by one offshore drilling company, said that present safety regulations were frequently ignored because of pressures from the oil companies.

The federation, he said, aimed to ensure that stringent safety and medical regulations to be implemented on January 1 next year, under the Offshore Installations (Diving Operations) Regulations 1974, were properly implemented.

Divers were treated like second-class citizens, he said. The diver's job in the North Sea was as important as any, but "until now he has had no one to turn to when he is asked to work in dangerous and intolerable conditions." He believed the new regulations would make

# Back to Frinton?

The collapse of Court Line is the latest in a series of events which has shattered the pattern of cheap holiday deals in days to which British people have become accustomed. Tomorrow *The Sunday Times* examines the background to the news, how the travellers are faring, and discusses whether the collapse heralds a mass return of the British holidaymaker to Blackpool and Frinton.

He also wants the Director General of Fair Trading to look at certain aspects. The implied assurance to holidaymakers of the ABTA, backed by the Civil Aviation Authority and the Government, was "a hollow joke."

# Cohse rejoins the TUC

The Confederation of Health Service Employees (Cohse) was reaffiliated to the TUC yesterday. Mr Albert Spenswick, the confederation's general secretary, said that it would be taking up with the TUC its crisis in the National Health Service.

# Shots fired in postal raid

Shots were fired at Kinloch Rannoch, Perthshire, yesterday when two men escaped after a raid on a post office. The men were disturbed by the police shortly before 5 am after a call.

They abandoned their after being intercepted by police and ran off across fields.

# Detectives question man in Belfast about Tower bomb

From Robert Fisk Belfast

Two bomb squad detectives from Scotland Yard have travelled to Northern Ireland to question a young Roman Catholic from the Falls Road area of the city about the bomb at the Tower of London last month which killed a woman and injured more than 40 other people. The two policemen had with them an Englishman who had been in the Tower shortly before the explosion, but he did not make a satisfactory identification of the suspect.

The police in Ulster are making no official comment about the Scotland Yard visit, but the suspect is known to be in custody in the province on a charge of possessing arms. The Yard sent its own detectives to Belfast after a member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary thought he recognized the man's face from a Photofit picture issued by the police in London.

The English detectives spent at least 36 hours in the province and returned home yesterday, but it is understood that they may yet return to Northern Ireland to continue their in-

# Worth-while art 'only by state support'

By Our Political Staff

Mr Hugh Jenkins, minister with responsibility for the arts, said in Dorchester last night: "But for the state there would be no worth-while art in the country today, just as there is little worth-while political comment."

"In the theatre, there would be the West End, pantomimes and summer shows about which we have in the newspapers. In the theatre most of the serious work is done by the state-subsidized companies and the trivials are performed for profit."

"We need an element of serious information, and the only place you can get it today is by listening to the overseas service of the BBC radio. Would it be too much to ask for just one newspaper which was not full of unsupported opinions?"

**Pony tied and dumped in river**

The RSPCA promised a reward yesterday for information leading to the discovery of who tied a 10-week-old Shetland pony and dumped it in a river to drown. The pony was taken from its mother and six other ponies in a field at Baswick Lane, Stafford.

After four days, its owner, Mr Dennis Finney, a farmer, of Rowley Grove, Stafford, found it lying in the River Penknear, Stafford, with a noose round its neck and its legs bound to together.

# Seven tie for first place in chess championship

From Harry Golombek Chess Correspondent Clacton

Seven players tied for first place in the British chess championship at Clacton yesterday. A play-off for the title will be arranged later this year.

Williams won his game against Simon Webb in the eleventh and final round, and since Bogertill beat Speelman in the two victors join the band of first prize-winners, comprising of Bellin, Botterill, Hartston, Haygarth, Mestel, Stean, and Williams.

The final scores in the championship were: Bellin, Botterill, Hartston, Haygarth, Mestel, Stean and Williams 7; Holloway, Law and S. Webb 6; Knox, Nunn, Peourse, Perkins, Sinclair, Speelman 5; Eley, Lennox, Mabbis 5; Bennett, Clarke, Hindle, Porter, Ludgate, and R. Webb 3; Hempsom, Swanson and Thomas 4; Lightfoot and Wise 4; and Hardy 3.

The major open was won with considerable ease by L. de

# Officer murder alleged

Andrew Stevenson, aged 38, of Linwood Street, London-derry, was remanded in custody until next Tuesday at Coleraine Magistrates' Court yesterday charged with the murder of a British Army officer, Captain Anthony Hungerford-Pollen, on April 14.

# Baby dies in London fire

An 11-month-old boy died in a fire upstairs at his parents' home, in Wembley, last night. His mother and her six other children were downstairs, unaware that anything was wrong. The fire brigade found the boy dead in his cot. His mother was taken to hospital with shock.

# Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (symbols use an underlying edge)

Today  
Sun rises: 5.45 am  
Sun sets: 8.20 am  
Moon rises: 5.24 am  
Moon sets: 7.43 am

Tomorrow  
Sun rises: 5.50 am  
Sun sets: 8.18 am  
Moon rises: 6.51 am  
Moon sets: 8.7 pm

Wind NW, moderate or fresh light or moderate.

Yesterday  
London: Temp: max, 7 am, 7 pm, 21°C (70°F); min, 7 am, 10 am, 17°C (63°F). Humidity 75 per cent. Rain, 24hr: 7.0. 0.0in. Sun, 24hr: 7.0. 1.5hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1015.6 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

At the resorts  
24 hours to 6 pm August 16

Resort	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Sun
Bournemouth	18.1	W	100	0.0
Brighton	17.2	W	100	0.0
Cardiff	16.2	W	100	0.0
Exeter	16.0	W	100	0.0
Gloucester	16.0	W	100	0.0
Harrogate	16.0	W	100	0.0
Leeds	16.0	W	100	0.0
Liverpool	16.0	W	100	0.0
Manchester	16.0	W	100	0.0
Newcastle	16.0	W	100	0.0
Nottingham	16.0	W	100	0.0
Sheffield	16.0	W	100	0.0
Southampton	16.0	W	100	0.0
Stoke-on-Trent	16.0	W	100	0.0
Wolverhampton	16.0	W	100	0.0
Worcester	16.0	W	100	0.0
York	16.0	W	100	0.0

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aphers... promote... DME NEWS... mast hopes for hovertrain project... ashed as Government... ys track can be dismantled... Staff Reporter... one-mile high-speed test at Earith, near Cambridge, of the abandoned hovertrain project, is expected to be ended this evening... White Paper published... the Government also... proposals for a test... there and said that the... needs of govern-... departments, universities... industry do not justify... expenditure... White Paper is the Gov-... reply to the third re-... from the Select Committee... and Technology, ses-... 97273, which was highly... of the Conservative... handling of the... hovertrain project... White Paper says it... progress, or firmly established... needs either at home or... abroad... While the future of the track... was under review the NRDC... had been asked to dismantle... the track and the White Paper... says that request had been... withdrawn.

### ast hopes for hovertrain project ashed as Government ys track can be dismantled

Research projects on high-speed transport development announced by the last Government include three contracts with industry for the assessment and development of linear motors. The Department of the Environment's Transport and Road Research Laboratory has also let contracts with British Rail for exploratory research on magnetic suspension and guidance.

### Mr Aspinall wins fight for wildlife park

Mr John Aspinall, who once owned a night club in London, has won a six-year battle to open a wildlife park in Kent. His application for planning permission for the Elm project at Port Lympne, near Canterbury, his third choice, has been approved by Shepway District Council.

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### Two LSO musicians talk about a job in which a 69-day period of work is not unusual

Lawrence Evans, principal trumpet of the London Philharmonic (right) and Michael Clothier, second trumpet, checking their diaries: Between May 30 and August 6 they spent 46 consecutive nights before the public.

### King Husain in talks with Mr Ford

Washington, Aug. 16.—President Ford today conferred with King Husain of Jordan on the Middle East situation and offered to resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute. The Jordanian monarch was the first head of state to call at the White House since Mr Ford took over from Mr Nixon a week ago.

### Warped rail may have led to Belgian train crash

From David Cross Brussels, Aug 16.—The death toll in last night's Belgian rail disaster rose to 15 as the Belgian railway police struggled to clear the wreckage from a canal bridge 25 miles south of Brussels.

### Summons on footballers are refused

Applications by Mr Anthony Barlow, aged 42, a newsagent at Epsom, Surrey, for summonses against Billy Bremner, the Leeds and Scottish football captain, and Kevin Keegan, the Liverpool and England striker, were refused by Harrow magistrates yesterday.

### East Germans strengthen border defences

From Our Correspondent Berlin, Aug 16.—The East Germans were strengthening fortifications on a 100-mile stretch of their border, West German authorities said today.

### French banks hit by three letter bombs

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Aug 16.—Three letter bombs, each posted in Rennes, Brittany, and addressed to big French commercial banks, exploded today causing slight injuries and damage.

### General Franco goes on holiday

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### Boxing brain damage

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ers form... Reader... ws out... the crest... a wave... lip Howard... on tomorrow, an elderly... with a cigar and horn... spectacles as the princi-... pal on a face as... as the surface of... will step on the stage... of Powell House. Out of... a procession of Scouts... sides will soft-shoe shuffle... the stage, making com-... ed semaphore gestures... r arms. Ralph Reader... and fairy godfather... scout movement, will be... gain... orrow sees the first full... al of Ralph's ("Only my... I call me Mr Reader")... ll Gang Show. He in-... the genre and has been... and producing the... upaid, since 1932... a there they have raised... millions of pounds for the... out movement and have... layed all over the world... makes the calculation... ere is no night of the year... ich somebody somewhere... e remote scout but is not... ming one of his gang... recipe this year is the... as before: simple, senti-... l hearty and patriotic... the biggest crowd chro-... y in the business, jolly... ck and good old... ed tunes, echoing Broad-... ights of long ago. June... to rhyme with poet, and... g bells ring-a-ding-ding... a hey-nony-no. Large... dress as women, though... has been less emphasis on... y since guides were... y to join the gang six... 190... h now 71, is riding along... crest of the wave this... with many of the old... tes like "These are the... pretty well the national... of scouting, and a senti-... sketch called "The... which Ralph first com-... for one of his war-time... ing shows... audience of vicariously... ick mothers and relaf... scouts lap it up. He... that the enduring appeal... gang show may be that... es you back to the time... things were simpler, less... less political than they... ay; it has that old war-... manship... s was born in Somerset... the son of a Salvation... bandmaster, which may... his taste for simple... s and loud band-and-... ises... He left school at... became a hoover and... boy on Broadway, then... rapher, then producer... ll into the Gang Show... rop once invited him to... "Bandle Show" for... Youth, but Ralph was... ough to resist... conversation is thickly... ed with showbusiness... of the 1920s and 30s and... ated with the names of... at: Ivor (Novello), the Al... his hero), and the rest... gang. Now he has deci-... call it a day; nor to... mind you. He has plans... n television scripts... ed write a good tune... let Gang Shows of the... ave it free... regrets? "To be dead... I wish that people... connect me solely with... Show. I wish people... omebody remember that... ed 19 shows on Broad-... 34 in the West End... e Progress at Covent... with Malcolm Sargent... ductions and pageants at... bert Hall, including the... Festival of Remem-... while, until the farewell... show opens on October... is back to business as... as, one more time with... Godspell may come and... ay go, but clearly the... show, impregnated with... eful innocence of its... will run and run for... Ralph says, wistfully... couths have made me the... guy in the world... could have so many... all over the world as I... n fire inquiry... rives were investigating... y the cause of a fire... severely damaged Nor-... son's laundry block... up while the 500 in-... sleep in their cells...



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### Two LSO musicians talk about a job in which a 69-day period of work is not unusual

When playing non-stop is hard work. Orchestras work hard to make a living. Eric Bravington, managing director of the London Philharmonic, hammered home that point with force at a press conference this week. A low subsidy coupled with rising costs makes it essential that the orchestra continues not only with its present rigorous programme but also looks for sponsors.

### Mr Aspinall wins fight for wildlife park

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### Rhodesian security men accused of assault

From Our Correspondent Salisbury, Aug 16.—The Anglican Bishop of Mashonaland, the Right Rev Paul Bunting, alleged tonight that members of the Rhodesian security forces had at times assaulted black tribes people.

### 16 Dutch firms plan recruiting drive in Britain

Dordrecht, Aug 16.—Sixteen local Dutch firms, engaged in the metal and associated processing industries, announced today that they would start a campaign in Britain to recruit 200 skilled workers.

### Boxing brain damage

Durban, Aug 16.—Extensive medical tests had proved that prolonged participation in boxing inevitably led to brain damage, Dr Reginald Kelly, head of the University of London, told South Africa's third international symposium on forensic medicine today.

OVERSEAS

Cyclone lashes Bangladesh and India

Delhi, Aug 16.—A 60 mph cyclone ripped through the flood-ridden state of West Bengal last night, and authorities gave a warning that tidal waves could hit the coast today.

President Ford holds on to the Nixon tapes

From Patrick Brogan Washington, Aug 16 President Ford has decided that all Mr Nixon's tape-recordings and personal files will remain in the White House for the moment.

Japanese woman held in Park shooting case

Osaka, Aug 16.—Japanese police said today they had arrested a young housewife suspected of having helped the man who killed the wife of President Park Chung Hee of South Korea to get a passport.

Bishops declare women's ordination invalid

Chicago, Aug 16.—The House of Bishops of the United States Episcopal Church has declared the ordination of 11 women deacons as priests in Philadelphia three weeks ago and expressed the conviction that the ceremony had not been valid.

In brief

China recognized by Brazil Brasilia, Aug 16.—Brazil yesterday recognized Peking as the sole representative of China and announced the establishment of diplomatic relations.

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S Vietnam rocket error kills nine in church

Saigon, Aug 16.—A South Vietnamese helicopter gunship accidentally fired rockets at a Roman Catholic church at Dai An, a village 25 miles north-east of Saigon, killing nine people and wounding 15 during mass, military sources said today.

Chinese fleeing to Hongkong killed by sharks

Hongkong, Aug 16.—Sharks led a group of 16 Chinese to safety and mauled two others in a group of eight young men fleeing from China to Hongkong early today.

Canberra criticism over Yermolenko flight

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, Aug 16 Senator Don Willesee, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was closely questioned in the Senate in Canberra today about the circumstances surrounding the departure from Perth yesterday by Royal Australian Air Force aircraft of Mr Georgi Yermolenko, the Russian violinist.

Chinese fleeing to Hongkong killed by sharks

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Briton dies in crash

Belgrade, Aug 16.—Mr Derrick Francis Woodhams, aged 32, a student from London, and a Greek woman were killed and four other passengers, including another Briton, Mr Cyril Macklin, aged 63, of London, were injured when a tourist coach was involved in a collision with a lorry near Leskovac, southern Serbia, yesterday.

Boy snatched from lion

San Jose, California, Aug 16.—A three-year-old boy was pulled from the mouth of a young lion yesterday by a woman who pummelled the animal with her shoe. The boy was reported in good condition.

Student shot dead

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Aug 16.—A student was shot dead and eight wounded in Guayaquil at a meeting at the state university called to solve a wave of violence between pro-Peking and pro-Soviet communists.—Agence France Presse.

CYPRUS



Greek Cypriots retreating from Famagusta reverse their vehicles after British troops stopped them entering the Dhakelia base.

French call on UN to express disapproval

New York, Aug 16.—France proposed today that the Security Council express its formal disapproval of the unilateral military action against Cyprus and call for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the island.

No quick return to Geneva talks

By Stewart Tandler Britain does not expect a rapid return to the conference table to examine the future of Cyprus despite yesterday's ceasefire. However, diplomatic feelers will be put out over the weekend.

Families airlift will be completed today

By Henry Stanhope Defence Correspondent The airlift of service families from Cyprus should be completed by lunchtime today.

Mr Ecevit calls for talks to form federal republic

Ankara, Aug 16.—After three days of bloody fighting, Turkey called a ceasefire in the Cyprus war today and announced it was ready to return to the conference table.

Nato welcomes ceasefire as step towards normality

From David Cross Brussels, Aug 16 Dr Joseph Luus, the Nato secretary-general, today welcomed the new ceasefire in Cyprus as a first step towards a return to normality in the eastern Mediterranean.

US urges Turks to be moderate

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Aug 16 The United States Government has welcomed the new ceasefire in Cyprus and "could not understand any resumption by Turkey of military operations," according to the State Department.

Bomb in minister's car

Miami, Aug 16.—Mr Eli Matalon, Jamaica's Minister of National Security and Justice, found a hand grenade with the pin removed on the floor of a hired car he was driving here.

Eight held in Peru

Lima, Aug 16.—Eight opposition party leaders were arrested after police uncovered an alleged plot "to create chaos" in Peru, the Government newspaper La Cronica reported.

Demand for amnesty

Bonn, Aug 16.—An amnesty for Indonesia's estimated 55,000 political prisoners has been demanded by Amnesty International here.

China Mail closes

Hongkong, Aug 16.—The China Mail, Hongkong's oldest English-language newspaper, will close tomorrow because of financial difficulties. It has been published for 129 years.

Karamanlis rejection of American invitation

From Our Correspondent Athens, Aug 16 Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, today rejected an invitation to go to Washington for talks on Cyprus with President Ford. The invitation was conveyed by Dr Kissinger, Secretary of State, who telephoned Mr Karamanlis at 2.30 am.

French call on UN to express disapproval

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British bases

Map showing British bases in Cyprus, including Dhakelia, Akrotiri, and Episkopi. The map also indicates the approximate limits of Turkish advances and the positions of Greek and Turkish forces.

Isley winners too

Turkey has won the arms auction of the Cento Meeting at Isley with 3,319 points. Britain was second with 3,191 points.

British leaders flatly reject offer of joint action

British leaders flatly rejected an offer of joint action with the Greek Government to form a common line and the joining of forces to rid the island of the Greek officers who led the National Guard in the coup.

Student shot dead

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Aug 16.—A student was shot dead and eight wounded in Guayaquil at a meeting at the state university called to solve a wave of violence between pro-Peking and pro-Soviet communists.—Agence France Presse.

China Mail closes

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Handwritten text in Arabic script: "مركز الامم المتحدة"

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# Shearer retains lead on day for surviving rather than excelling

After Ryde Correspondent  
Americans were busy yessing the gap on the Bob Shearer, in the third of the Benson and Hedges tournament at Fulford. Both Sneed and Allen Miller 68 on a day when the conditions were stronger than they were on the day before and John the stroke more, finished of them in the tournament one behind the leader.

The effect of the day was to the better players to the top can see half a dozen possible winners. If the conditions were up at all, four shots will not many to make up, and yet Peter Overstrut is there a chance. He appeared to be last holes in the cross-straight as anyone, and he was in good stead, Miller, behind the lead, might be on the word swing, and if Sneed and the lead were to put a story here—his finishes in and third place in the Benson this season James possible it could be an climax indeed.

It is difficult to assess but it is he still in the lead a rough, but he made behind him was breaking he said he had no desire to as a moment, but he made him in his outward half in particular at the sixth, where he took six, and the lead were to put a story here—his finishes in and third place in the Benson this season James possible it could be an climax indeed.

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Allen Miller putting: a chance of an historic climax.

## Qualifiers for final round

206. A. Shearer (Australia), 65+70+68+69	71+74+69+68	R. Shute (Dunelm)	71+74+69+68
207. J. Jacobs (US), 70+68+69+69	72+69+72+72	S. Ginn (Aberdeen)	72+69+72+72
208. J. G. Hogg (Australia), 68+70+72+72	73+70+71+71	S. Ginn (Aberdeen)	73+70+71+71
209. J. G. Hogg (Australia), 68+70+72+72	73+70+71+71	S. Ginn (Aberdeen)	73+70+71+71
210. J. G. Hogg (Australia), 68+70+72+72	73+70+71+71	S. Ginn (Aberdeen)	73+70+71+71

## Autemman halts but his form goes on

John Blunsden  
Aug 16  
five fastest times here today at drivers of five different makes, suggesting that Sun-Austrian Grand Prix will be this year's most open races. After two practices a blistering time was Carlos Nann, winner of the South Grand Prix in March, return to his fighting in the first place at the Nurburgring. His Brabham-Ford was timed at 1min 35.56sec (mph), almost 0.4sec faster than Jody Scheckter's in his Tyrrell-Ford 007. Reuter and Carlos Pace, his team-mates, were held with gear before the end.

Hesketh team spent a lot of experimenting with different gear ratios in the Tyrrell-Ford 007. Scheckter (Jody's elder brother) was right out of luck.

## Tennis Unseeded players follow a thread of luck

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent  
The story of this week's British under-21 tennis championships, sponsored by the Anchor Chemical Company and played at Manchester, seems to be poised on the razor's edge between fact and fiction. There will be an unseeded player in each of today's singles finals.

Martin Corrish (Somerset) who had a narrow victory over the top seed, Michael Cole (a club school and county colleague), had to scratch because of a virus infection.

Nor has Corrish any cause for feeling pessimistic about his final with the top seed, Michael Cole (a club school and county colleague), had to scratch because of a virus infection.

## Football A few head boys will miss the new term

By Geoffrey Green  
Football Correspondent  
The tapes are up and 32 clubs of the Football League are off today on a switchback journey of nine months. Whether it will be calm or violent none can safely tell. The basic thing is to keep going.

It is like the beginning of a school term that ended only a rainy or a sunny day ago. There are new faces in the form room here and there and the thing is to get together and make things work.

Working has been set on the wrong foot by the misbehaviour of two players in the Charity Shield match at Wembley last week. The interference in that case was in fact for a fresh wave of violence. I do not believe so, providing we, of the mass media, do not put the emphasis on the wrong note.

Forget all that and the fact that we may be heading for the winter of our discontent. The point is that this is the gathering of old friends once more. Today, for instance, there will be an armful of us at Stamford Bridge still in the process of being refurbished—to see Chelsea welcome Carlisle United in their opening match in the first division. The game is the thing and little need to compare the behaviour of the Carlisle supporters with those of Manchester United, who will be on the other side of the metropolis sampling the strange experience of playing the Orient in the second division.

Chelsea will have Hay, Scotland's World Cup player, in mid-field. He is a Leicester man, but the outside left—at left back and so on, often the hero, recalled to goal. Stinson, too, once of the Leicester, will be in the back. But you see, lad, I'm selfish. I want to play football. If others were like that there would be no call, worth while as it may be, for the Fair Play League to be set up. It is a pity that the Minister of Sport. An attitude cannot be helped.

## Texaco Cup draw

The draw for the quarter-final round of the Texaco Cup, which was made in London yesterday, is as follows:

Othman v. Harris (Middlesex); Aberdeen v. Newcastle (Aberdeen); Ham City v. Ayr United; Rangers v. Stirling Albion. If played on September 18 and October 2.

## Brinkley's performance will be crucial

John Hopkins  
Aug 16  
The 21-strong British team, made up of eight boys and 13 girls, is the eighth largest. They are in good shape. After two weeks' training in York they arrived here last Sunday, the first team to appear. The captain is Brian Brinkley, England's most successful swimmer, who won the 200 metres butterfly at the Commonwealth Games at Christchurch. "Morale is high, we're all happy," said Brinkley today. They have their own physiotherapist, Anthony Power, a fencer at the Munich Olympics, who works at The Retreat Hospital, York.

But the heat, not muscular strain, has affected the team more. Temperatures of 90 degrees have been common since midweek, and the heat has affected the team more. Temperatures of 90 degrees have been common since midweek, and the heat has affected the team more.

## Cricket Multi-racial plea by Transvaal

Johnesburg, Aug 16.—Mr Joe Pamey, chairman of the Transvaal Cricket Union, has condemned South Africa's sports policy and called for multi-racial cricket at all levels. At the union's annual meeting he said: "Try us out. We know our black cricketers. We know our white cricketers. Let anyone down. In fact, we believe the only risk here is that we will be proved right."

"We want all cricketers to be eligible to play at all levels and to be given the facilities and opportunities to achieve what is every cricketer's ambition in the Transvaal—to represent his province."

## Successor to a blinding light called Shanky Paisley arrives after 35 years

By Gerry Harrison  
When the name of Bill Shanky's successor as manager of Liverpool was announced, the reaction outside Merseyside and the reaction inside the club of the game itself was not so much surprise, argument or controversy, but simply—who?

During the past decade it was inconceivable that the Liverpool manager could walk the streets without being recognized. It will almost certainly happen now. There is still only one king on Merseyside, Paisley, however, has been a qualified player for more than twice as long as Shanky; and no one now at Anfield has won more medals and no one has shown more dedication to the club. But next to the harsh, blinding light of Shanky even star players have remained in the shadows.

Paisley joined Liverpool as an 18-year-old wing half in July, 1939, having just won an Amateur Cup winner's medal with Bishop Auckland. "I was full of beans that day," he said. "I was very quiet really. I was met at the station and after that I played for six years on priorities dominated."

Three years after winning his first championship medal in 1947, he was Paisley's biggest disappointment. He was the biggest test of his dedication to Liverpool. He was left out of the 1950 Cup Final side. "I had played in all the rounds and scored in the semi-final. Yes, that was unfortunate to be left out and very disappointing. And the next year I played more games in the side than anyone. There's nothing more disappointing than missing Wembley. But it could have happened at any other club. If I'd asked to leave there was no guarantee it wouldn't happen elsewhere."

In the Paisley's successful roles in the previous era was often that of the father-figure. Players could blow their top to him. When Shanky knocked them down, accusing injured players of being "malingerers," or players with a grouse as "sauteurs" and "fifth columnists," Paisley was the man



Paisley (right): with the only king of Merseyside.

## Rare gifts of Sobers

Johnesburg, Aug 16.—Mr Joe Pamey, chairman of the Transvaal Cricket Union, has condemned South Africa's sports policy and called for multi-racial cricket at all levels. At the union's annual meeting he said: "Try us out. We know our black cricketers. We know our white cricketers. Let anyone down. In fact, we believe the only risk here is that we will be proved right."

"We want all cricketers to be eligible to play at all levels and to be given the facilities and opportunities to achieve what is every cricketer's ambition in the Transvaal—to represent his province."

## Baseball Close's new role

Brian Close, the Somerset captain, will be the judge for the Man of the Match award in the Gillette Cup final between Kent and Lancashire at Lord's on September 7. Close was the losing captain when Kent beat Somerset in the semi-final round on Wednesday.

## Cricket Today's fixtures

Manchester U. v. Coventry C.	Sheffield United v. Q.P. Rangers	Stoke C. v. Leeds U.	Tottenham II. v. Ipswich T.
Birmingham v. Middlesbrough	Burnley v. Wolverhampton	Chelsea v. Carlisle	Everton v. Derby C.
Leicester v. Arsenal	Luton T. v. Liverpool	Newcastle U. v. West Ham U.	Sheff. Wednesday v. Luton T.

## Weekend TV highlights

BBC 1	Football: Preview (12.35). Shooting: Chester jay pigeon meeting (1.5). Golf: US PGA championships (1.40). Racing: Newbury races at 2.0, 2.30, 3.0, 3.30. Show Jumping: Hickstead meeting (1.20, 2.35, about 3.35). Rugby League: Wigan Sevens (2.5, in 2.5, about 4.0). Football: Match of the Day (10.10).
BBC 2	Snooker: Fulman v Miles (8.0). Show Jumping: Hickstead meeting (3.10).
BBC 1 tomorrow	Cricket: Somerset v Essex (1.50).
BBC 2 tomorrow	Cricket: Somerset v Essex (1.50).
IBA	Golf: Benson and Hedges tournament (12.5, 2.55). Football: Preview (12.45). Racing: Wolverhampton races at 1.30, 2.0, 2.30; Ripon races at 1.45, 2.15, 2.45. Wrestling: Chelmsford promotion (4.0).
IBA tomorrow	Football: Big Match (1.55).
Athletics	ZURICH: 400 metres: D. Jenkins (British), 45.1 sec (British). D. Jenkins (British), 45.1 sec (British).

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SPORT

Racing

Stable's confidence in Ragstone should again be justified

By Michael Phillips
Ragstone, the Ascot Gold Cup winner, is the main attraction at Newbury this afternoon...



Ragstone: a matured four-year-old with a fine record.

Doncaster in September. He will also be racing at Newbury on 4th better terms than he did in the spring...

No British challenge again in Prix Morny

From Pierre Guidot
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, Aug 16

For the second consecutive year there will be no British challengers in the Prix Morny at Deauville on Sunday...

Sky Commander and Broadway Dancer. On that occasion, Sky Commander gave his female rivals 2 lb...

PRIX DE MEAURY (Group III: £8,182: 6f)

41-0141 Sables Cahin, V. O'Brien, 4-9-2... 41-0142 Sables Cahin, V. O'Brien, 4-9-2...

PRIX MORNAY (Group I: 2-y-o colts and fillies: £22,727: 6f)

111 Sky Commander, C. Aylmer, 8-11... 112 Blacksmith, R. Poincette, 8-11... 113 Mr Tomlinson, M. L. Leary, 8-11...

PRIX DE POMONE (Group III: £10,909: 1m 5f)

3-10200 Liberty, P. Lallie, 4-9-2... 3-10201 Liberty, P. Lallie, 4-9-2... 3-10202 Liberty, P. Lallie, 4-9-2...

Show jumping

Shirokko clears way for a dual victory

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris
Hendrick Snoek and Shirokko, who two years ago became the first West German winners of the British jumping derby...

Six fences remained in play the jump off, and Shirokko dead weight like the wind in setting the course...

Through the course of 12 fences was not comparable in severity to the assignment that is set for the derby itself...

Shirokko, who has had an excellent programme since the end of the indoor season in the spring...

Bay Express out
Bay Express will miss the Nuthorpe Stakes at York next week...

Then it was Macken's turn to come, only horse in the field who could be regarded as a leader...

On his performance last year, Shirokko, who has had an excellent programme since the end of the indoor season...

Ten horses have accepted for £50,000 added Benson and Hedges Handicap at York on Tuesday...

Newbury programme

(Television (BBC1): 2.0, 2.30, 3.0 and 3.30 races)

2.00 CROWN PUUP TWO APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP (Handicap: 31: 11m)
100 431012 Prince Consort (D), B. Swift, 4-9-3... 101 431013 Prince Consort (D), B. Swift, 4-9-3...

2.30 WASHINGTON SINGER STAKES (2-y-o: £2,012: 6f)
301 31021 Bertie's Tale, B. Hanley, 8-11... 302 31022 Bertie's Tale, B. Hanley, 8-11...

3.00 WILLIAM HILL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,413: 11m)
300 2-021121 Thoughtful of Love, P. Walker, 8-11... 301 2-021122 Thoughtful of Love, P. Walker, 8-11...

3.30 GEOFFREY FREER STAKES (25.57: 1m 5f 60yds)
401 1-22900 Peleld, W. Elsey, 4-9-8... 402 1-22901 Peleld, W. Elsey, 4-9-8...

4.0 SHRIVENHAM HANDICAP (£1,236: 5f)
502 022022 The Secretary (D), J. Dunlop, 8-9... 503 022023 The Secretary (D), J. Dunlop, 8-9...

4.30 YATTENDON STAKES (2-y-o: £708: 7f)
601 00001 Bln Webster, R. Cundell, 9-0... 602 00002 Bln Webster, R. Cundell, 9-0...

4.45 YATTENDON STAKES (2-y-o: £708: 7f)
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Ripon programme

(Television (IBA): 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 races)

1.45 WOLF STAKES (2-y-o: £591: 6f)
4 400440 Devil's Passes, D. Williams, 8-11... 5 400441 Devil's Passes, D. Williams, 8-11...

2.15 SKELL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £982: 1m 1f)
1 021121 Cave (C), M. H. Eastwood, 8-2... 2 021122 Cave (C), M. H. Eastwood, 8-2...

2.45 GREAT ST WILFRID HANDICAP (£4,108: 6f)
1 112121 John Premier (CD), W. Payne, 5-9... 2 112122 John Premier (CD), W. Payne, 5-9...

3.15 GRANTLEY HANDICAP (£937: 2m)
1 420101 Red Roof (D), I. Balding, 8-13... 2 420102 Red Roof (D), I. Balding, 8-13...

3.45 STUDLEY STAKES (2-y-o: £710: 5f)
1 021224 Belle Baletta (D), K. Payne, 8-11... 2 021225 Belle Baletta (D), K. Payne, 8-11...

4.15 MONKTON STAKES (£675: 1m)
3 000000 Teachers Boy, H. Wharton, 9-0... 4 000001 Teachers Boy, H. Wharton, 9-0...

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Wolverhampton programme

(Television (IBA): 1.30, 2.0 and 2.30 races)

1.30 RSCPA 150th ANNIVERSARY TROPHY (2-y-o: £434: 7f)
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2.0 BRADBURN & WEDGE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £969: 11m 50yds)
1 421222 Grey God, M. Jarvis, 8-11... 2 421223 Grey God, M. Jarvis, 8-11...

2.30 LADBROKE HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,104: 5f)
1 011121 Fair Parade (D), R. Marshall, 8-11... 2 011122 Fair Parade (D), R. Marshall, 8-11...

3.5 MIDLAND RACECOURSE STAFFS ASSOCIATION STAKES (£338: 11m 50yds)
020040 020040 020040 020040 020040 020040 020040 020040 020040 020040...

3.40 TONY FLYNN APPEAL FUND HANDICAP (£693: 1m)
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2.45 AVELING-BARFORD INVICTA HURDLE (Handicap: £1m 2m)

1 002013 Aucklander (D), N. Chamberlain, 5-11-4... 2 002014 Aucklander (D), N. Chamberlain, 5-11-4...

3.15 GRIMSBY HURDLE (Div I: 3-y-o: £272: 2m)
2 2 Bln the Black, A. Jarvis, 10-7... 3 2 Bln the Black, A. Jarvis, 10-7...

3.45 WORTHINGTON-SIMPSON HURDLE (£272: 2m)
1 000023 Blawey, A. W. Jones, 8-11... 2 000024 Blawey, A. W. Jones, 8-11...

4.15 LINCOLN STEEPCHASE (£412: 2m)
1 212231 Amberg (D), A. Jarvis, 8-11... 2 212232 Amberg (D), A. Jarvis, 8-11...

4.45 GRIMSBY HURDLE (Div II: 3-y-o: £272: 2m)
1 000010 Blns, A. Baillan, 10-7... 2 000011 Blns, A. Baillan, 10-7...

5.15 APPEL-FRODINGHAM STEEPCHASE (£238: 2m)
1 444020 Blny Mabb, B. Wilkinson, 10-11-9... 2 444021 Blny Mabb, B. Wilkinson, 10-11-9...

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Yachting

Interpret beats Courageous in first of final trials

Newport, Aug 16—Interpret, the old lady in this year's America's Cup trials, had a second victory over her aluminum rival, Courageous, yesterday—the opening day of the final elimination series to pick the United States defender.

Interpret skippered by Capt. Bill Bower had more than a one boat length over Courageous at the start, delayed for almost two hours by lack of wind.

She then built the lead to 1 1/2 boat lengths in the 24.3 mile triangular course.

Courageous captured the lead on the next two legs as Interpret overshoot the fourth and established a lead

American in overall lead

Long Beach, California, Aug 16—Edgar Bennett, of the United States, won the first race of the series yesterday and took a commanding lead after five races of the world Finn yachting championships.

Sprague, who was disqualified in the opening race, has since achieved three victories and one second for a total of three points under the Olympic scoring system.

He was being edged in the seven-race series for 14th single-handed dinghies. These successes put him ahead of Guy Liljegren of Sweden.

In the next trial, the United States will race Mariner and Courageous will meet Valiant.

The races, once started were held in 10 to 15 knot winds in the choppy waters off Newport.

Interpret now holds a 7-4 edge overall over the early favorite, Courageous, in the summer-long trial series.

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In the next trial, the United States will race Mariner and Courageous will meet Valiant.

clearly victor

Friday August 17 1974

# THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW

## Sid Field at the Prince of Wales

by Brian Glanville



Everything depends on Accuracy

There'll never be another Field. To me, he's still what was when I first saw him at the fat old ticket-collector at the barrier before he knew what was happening, and he was never going to catch you.

How I found out about Sid was people in the pub, talking when I was in and out, fetching things for Mother and the old man. He'd made a big impact, so big it had even reached as far as the East End; and don't forget there was no television in those days. As for the West End, to kids like me it was foreign territory. It took a lot of time screwing myself up to make the journey, like starting out on the North-West Passage. But the more I heard about him, the more I saw the Herberts in the pub trying to go through the routines, the more I knew this was for me. Something came through, even when they did it, though one or two were fair mimics, like they are down the East End.

Going to see Sid Field that first time, going to the Prince of Wales, was honestly trembling. Talk about setting out for the North Pole. Piccadilly I knew about, though I'd never seen it; the middle of every-where, the nerve-centre of London, where everything that was going to happen happened, where the big cars came and the people with money to spend and now, in the middle of the war, hundreds and hundreds of Yanks. If you went up to one and said, "Got any gum, chum?" he'd give you a packet of chewing gum; but they never got as far as Mile End.

But a theatre; that was right outside my scene. I don't suppose any of my family had ever been in a proper theatre; though my mother liked going to Collins Music Hall, over Islington.

When I came up out of the tube at Piccadilly, after dodging the tick-collector, I felt like a mole coming into the light. Except that then there wasn't that much light we still had the black-out; one of the turns at the Prince of Wales was Zoë Gail singing, "I'm Going To Get Lit Up When The Lights Go On In London". But never having seen them, I didn't miss them.

What bowled me over was the excitement of it all, the life crackling in the air, the feeling there was so much happening: because people wanted to happen, where at home, things happened because they had to, always the same things, no avoiding them. There were Yanks everywhere in their khaki forage caps, the officers in olive jackets and fawn trousers like the wrong ones had come back from the cleaners, all of them plastered with so many medal-ribbons you'd have thought they'd served with Custer, and most of them with a girl on their arm, staggering along giggling on wedge heels, their hair down to their shoulders, curled at the bottom.

They'd boarded Eros up for the duration, but people were still sitting and standing around the steps, Yanks again, moodily, chewing gum, chatting up girls. There were British soldiers and sailors, too, but it was like the Yanks had taken over, and they impressed me, they carried things off with a swagger, they didn't apologise for being there.

I saw the Prince of Wales right away, the opposite side of the show up on the billboards: Strike a New Note, and when I saw that, it was like a great gust of warm air blew up from my stomach into my chest. I'd done it. I was here. But once I'd crossed the road, I got scared. How did you get in? Who did you ask? Did I have enough money? I'd been told that the gallery didn't cost much, and I'd been saving for weeks, the three-pence pocket money the old man gave me, a few bob more I'd got from doing a paper-round, juggling that great satchel round the streets before school, getting up at six in the morning, fingers all numb in the cold.

There was still an hour and

a half before the show began, and the foyer was practically empty. I hung about for more than 10 minutes, trying to get up the courage to go in, till at last a bloke in a boiled shirt and a bow tie came up and asked me what I wanted. "The gallery," I said.

"Round there," he said, pointing towards the corner, "there's a queue," very dignified, like they were dealing with the lower orders.

There was a queue all right, stretching all up one side and right around the back of the building, everybody sitting on little low wooden seats, uncomfortable as hell and somehow undignified, like they were determined to humiliate you for paying such a low admission. I've sympathized with people in the gallery ever since. I can understand it when they give performers stick, even if it's not more than the sacrifice in terms of money but in terms of dignity and comfort. They've earned their right to disapprove if they want to, as much if not more than the people in the stalls.

It was cold as a witch's tit, so I sat there and shivered, next to a young bloke and his girl who laughed a lot, very loud, talking to each other in posh voices, obviously finding it all a bit of a giggle, giving me just one look, and then ignoring me. An old man came round busking in a ragged coat, playing the spoons, couple in each hand, whistling through his teeth, shuffling about in a funny little dance, then holding out his cap for money, his eyes watering, face red with the cold.

"How wizard?" they said, the two people next to me, "how absolutely super!" and they gave him a shilling. "Unbelievable," the girl said, "really unbelievable." But at last the queue started moving, me dreading all the time that just before it came to my turn they'd say, "Sorry, full right up".

But no, I did get in, went up what seemed like a thousand stairs, till at last there we were in the gods, looking far, far down on the stage and the safety curtain. An usherette offered me a programme. "How much?" I said, I'd have loved to have a programme. "Sixpence," she said. I couldn't afford it and I knew

she knew it, the contempt she looked away with. I got as far down the gallery as I could, which was three or four rows from the rail, and I looked down at the people coming in below, the toffs, men with black ties, women in fur coats, and I felt like a monkey watching from a tree. Then the orchestra filed into the pit, the lights went out, the music started with a swing, and I forgot all about that. The curtain went up, and we were away.

It was magic. Nothing in the world existed but that stage and the people on it, like a cavern of light, with these people singing, these people dancing. It was great, but I was waiting for Sid Field; and then, there he was. The singers went, the dancers went, and this big fellow came lopping up on to the stage, wearing an enormous long dark overcoat with padded shoulders, a beaten-up black hat with the brim pulled down, and everyone around me was laughing and clapping, the applause broke out like an explosion, everyone was pleased, everyone was expectant, you could feel it in the air; he'd got the audience before he'd even opened his mouth. And it wasn't just his reputation, though obviously that helped; after all he was the new star, setting the West End alight. More than that, though, it was his presence. Even where we were, that far away, it came across.

And that taught me something I've never forgotten; that either a comedian has this or he hasn't, and that without it, he's nothing. He isn't necessarily born with it, though I think he's born with the potential for it. It doesn't always come at once. One of the big reasons why the older school of comedians, the pre-television comedians, had it, for me, was just because they'd had to slog away so long at the seaside and in the provinces before they got to London; even if they didn't have to wait as long as poor Sid Field. Whereas now, with so many of them, they're manufactured. A big agent and a television producer get together and they say, "Him, he'll be next." The Tom Nana Show. Audience: six million. Budget: a hundred thousand. And on comes this pitiful little bloke

his humour. Maybe he did send up queers a bit in his pansy photographer sketch, and even in the golf and billiard scenes he was camping it up a bit, but again, there was nothing cruel about it. You couldn't imagine anybody being offended; there was none of that spite and viciousness you so often find in queer jokes on a stag evening. He came on first as Slasher Green from Aldate, the rough guy, the wideboy, shouting insults at a bloke in a box, above the stage. Of course he was sending up Cockneys, but it didn't matter to me, as a Cockney, any more than it mattered to the people who'd talked about it in our pub, no offence meant, none taken, even if he was really a Brummy, even if, as I can now see, it might have been a little bit patronizing; a Cockney character set up for the people in the stalls to laugh at.

I loved everything he did that night, I was crying with laughter; Slasher Green, the golfing scene, the fairy photographer when Jerry Desmond, as the Mayor, comes into his studio to be photographed. "Sugar?" he asks. "Five lumps," says Jerry, so he pours the tea into the sugar basin. Naturally in those days I'd no idea how much work and technique went into these performances; and those later on like the snooker scene, and the lovely bit he did on his own, as the organist.

"Ladies and gentlemen, a tu-u-ue!" and every time he goes back to the organ, he trips over an invisible object; the classic gag built on repetition.

When Dr Weiss talks about identification, I don't have to tell you he's got no idea what he's on about, because in many ways we're two completely different types of comedian. Sid was never a stand-up comic; like Tommy Trinder was, then, just up the road at the Palladium. Later on I got to see him, too, he was the king of the Palladium during the war, a real London comic, very, very quick, terrific on his feet, but never the same to me as Sid; great ad-libber, but he hadn't the charity.

Taken from *The Comic* by Brian Glanville to be published on October 14 by Secker & Warburg at £2.25.

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Richard Norton

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA... DON CARLOS... SWAN LAKE... THE FAUCON... THE WINDMILL... THE WINDMILL... THE WINDMILL...

THEATRES

GARRICK... THE WINDMILL... THE WINDMILL... THE WINDMILL... THE WINDMILL... THE WINDMILL...

THEATRES

PALLADIUM AT CHRISTMAS... THE WINDMILL... THE WINDMILL... THE WINDMILL... THE WINDMILL... THE WINDMILL...

THEATRES

WHITEHALL... THE WINDMILL... THE WINDMILL... THE WINDMILL... THE WINDMILL... THE WINDMILL...

CINEMAS

THE WINDMILL... THE WINDMILL... THE WINDMILL... THE WINDMILL... THE WINDMILL... THE WINDMILL...

ART EXHIBITIONS

LEWIS GALLERY... MALL ART GALLERIES... MARLBOROUGH GALLERY... MARLBOROUGH GALLERY... MARLBOROUGH GALLERY...

English National Opera at the London Coliseum. First new production of 1974/5 Season. Don Carlos. Verdi. Producer Colin Graham. The most complete version ever to be seen on the English Stage. First night August 21 at 6.30. In repertory for 12 performances. Tickets from 80p to £3.20. Box Office: 01-8363161.

LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET. Last Week - August 19 to 24. SWAN LAKE. Nightly at 7.30. Saturday Matinee at 3.00. NEW VICTORIA THEATRE (opposite Victoria Station). Box Office Telephone: 01-834 0671.

GREATER LONDON COUNCIL. QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL. Director John Denson CBE. Wednesday, August 21st at 7.45 p.m. I AM A DANCER (u) colour film starring RUDOLF NUREYEV with MARGOT FONTEYN, CARLA FRACCI, LYNN SEYMOUR, DEANNE BERGSMAN. Tickets 50p, 70p, 95p on sale from Box Office (01-928 3191) Royce.

UNIQUE CONCERT. TONIGHT AT 7.30, CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER. 4 ORCHESTRAS FROM SWITZERLAND, AUSTRIA, JAPAN AND BRITAIN. CHORUS FROM SWITZERLAND. NICOLOI: Overture The Merry Wives of Windsor. WAGNER: Die Walkure. Sibelius: Four Seasons of Japan. MONTEVERDI: Vespers. Corelli: Suite for Solo Violin. STRAVINSKY: Scherzo for Piano. SAINT-SAENS: Symphony No. 3 in C minor Op 78. Conductors: NELSON COOKE, MICHAEL ROSE, PAUL LOUIS SIMON. Guest Conductor: NICHOLAS BRAITHWAITE. TICKETS AT DOOR £1.00 (reserved), 50p (unreserved), 25p (unreserved) students and senior citizens.

THEATRES

ALBERT... DIANA... RIGBY... ALICE... MCGOWEN... THEATRE... THEATRE... THEATRE... THEATRE... THEATRE...

THEATRES

ALDWYCH... TRAVELERS... LONDON... THEATRE... THEATRE... THEATRE... THEATRE... THEATRE...

THEATRES

ROUND... THEATRE... THEATRE... THEATRE... THEATRE... THEATRE... THEATRE...

THEATRES

ROYAL... THEATRE... THEATRE... THEATRE... THEATRE... THEATRE... THEATRE...

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LEICESTER... THEATRE... THEATRE... THEATRE... THEATRE... THEATRE... THEATRE...

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Broadcasting Saturday

From north of the Border comes The Haggard Falcon, a four-part costume drama of the days of Mary, Queen of Scots (BBC2 8.25). Orson Welles introduces Joss Ackland as a cop (ITV 8.45). Nostalgic moments to taste with Judy Garland (BBC2 3.0), Duke Ellington (BBC2 7.5), Marilyn Monroe (BBC2 9.20) and Bilko (BBC1 11.50). Sport as usual.—L.B.

LONDON WEEKEND

9.00 am, Angling, 9.30, Play, 9.55, Saturday Scene, 9.55, Primus, 10.25, The Amazing Chan and the Chan Chan, 10.50, The World of Sport, 11.00, UFO, 12.00, World of Sport, 12.15, Benson and Hedges Golf Festival, 12.45, On the Ball, 1.10, News, 1.30, The ITV Sit, 1.50, Wolverhampton, 2.15, Ripon, 2.30, Wolverhampton, 2.45, Ripon, 2.55, Golf, 3.50, Results, Scores, News, 4.00, Wrestling, 4.50, Results Service, 5.10, News, 5.20, The Partridge Family, 5.30, Tarzan: The Perils of Charly Jones, Part 2, 6.45, Sale of the Century, 7.15, Don't Drink the Water, 7.45, Hawaii Five-O, 8.45, Orson Welles Great Mysteries: Unseen Alibi, with Dean Stockwell, Joss Ackland, 9.15, Good Girl, 9.15, News, 10.30, Film: Black Zoo (1963), with Michael Gough, Jackie Cooper, Virginia Gregg, 12.30 am, Here to Stay.

Radio

Sometimes, listening to radio discussion, I come away with the impression of having witnessed a game—one like professional football, say, where the players are enormously competent, can dribble (an unfortunate parallel?) sidestep, feint, attack and all with admirable skill. To them and us, as part of the crowd, what they are doing seems highly significant, the most important thing in the world. Then the whistle blows (the Chairman calls time) and there we are, out in the street, as it were, where, to our intense surprise, another contest is in progress resembling the one we have just witnessed in the stadium or studio and yet with other features to it which were not present there. At this point the game, as it were, ends, meaning suddenly appears a most extraordinarily limited representation of what we discover happening outside and one has an uncomfortable feeling as if a bout of cops and robbers, or a game of cards, or an accepted playground rule, had unexpectedly turned into a full scale armed hold up. Perhaps it is this situation which attracts people to bullfighting, the most foreign, given just one infinitesimal lapse in a performer's skill, will shift brutally out of play and into human injury or death. Some impression of this kind lingered after the last of the respected series 'Issues of Our Time' in which the permanent referee, Andrew Schofield, discussed with Anthony Quinn and Robert Taylor the subject of 'Authority'. The talk produced some worthwhile points: the assertion for example that revolution in the traditional sense is most unlikely to occur in the things we are known to fear, the obvious manifestations of political extremism, which characterized revolution in the past and which we can see and suppress many in this country are irrelevant. Instead, it was suggested, things would change because of "a breakdown in deference", a much more subtle process, by which people simply decline to go along with any deal which does not seem to satisfy their interests. It was Dr Young, believe, who remarked that now the cohesion must come from consent where there is no—or at least less—economic necessity and no doubt this is what might follow from a situation in which present arrangements which discriminate against them. All this sounds reasonable enough, it all sounds fair. At the same time it is here that a sense of unreality, of things left out of account, makes itself felt. Present lack of economic sanction is one thing, its continuation another, yet the discussion seemed to assume that it had come to stay; cohesion by consent is fine as an idea, but to talk of it assumes that, having tasted blood and short of an imposed necessity, an apparently bottomless capacity for discontent can be satisfied. Perhaps the caution

Radio

is needlessly pessimistic, and given the opportunity we shall behave better than we do or even have done; what is certain is the consideration that, if you come up here, and in my experience of listening to discussion it almost never does. Other current talk makes fewer promises of profundity, more of entertainment, and these on the whole, it satisfies. For as much as the new Wogan's World is not bad value. The programme assembles three celebrities a week (last Sunday Lady Barbiroll, Pat Coogan, Patrick Moore) and Terry Wogan talks to them individually and then together. The personal facts and figures dug up by research—sometimes to their own surprise—usually sound as if Mr Wogan has actually discovered them for himself or even known them for quite a while. The effect is, I suppose, exactly what it is intended to be: relaxed, casually interested but in a way that allows the participants to emerge as self-respecting, recognizable individuals. This, a tenet of good broadcasting, was not observed as faithfully as it might have been by last Monday's Start the Week with Richard Baker. Having prevailed upon one Major Blashford-Snell to be the programme guest and talk about his impending expedition up the Zaire (Congo) river, he then embarked upon a minor conspiracy to classify him as a hero, that happening to be the weekly theme. Worse than that, he failed to mention to me, or to a hint of an audience, that he had set up. As it turned out, however, the major diverted any such attempt by responding to his questioners with complete good humour and straightforwardness. He generally speaking Start the Week avoids that kind of thing and over the years I have acquired the beginnings of a spot for it with the exception of Festival calypso time to which I am implacably allergic. There are occasions when the laughter at a colleague's joke or set piece is just a shade astounded, but arguably that's better than stony silence, as a team's members are there to give support and are usually worth supporting; between them they sport a lot of talent, they are cohesive and responsive to each other, inventive, humorous. I do not believe I heard Fanny Craddock say it sounded as if the safeguards were domestic privacy with an electric fence, a dog or two and the odd retainer with a talent for judo—bless me. This disclosure was part of a most expert, highly condensed, Woman's Hour portrait made by Clive Jacobs and outstanding in its use of actuality: the party, the TV appearance, both were conveyed almost without commentary. On Radio Three it was entirely routine of words—Ray Gosling taking a likeness of Dundee; the result was every bit as sharp.

Sunday

Old and new. Gwen Watford plays the lead in Turgenev's A Provincial Lady (ITV 10.15). New ballet follows (ITV 11.15). The Proms stage an anniversary concert (BBC1 10.25) and Previn chats to Ken Russell (BBC1 11.15). The King's Singers make a delightful ensemble (BBC2 9.0) and there is another Feydeau farce (BBC2 10.15).—L.B.

Radio

9.00 am, Camberwick Grove, 9.15, You Are There: Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railway, 9.30, The World of Sport, 10.15, Age of Comedy (1958), 11.15, Film: Way Out West (1937), with Laurel and Hardy, 12.25, pm, Weather, 12.30, Grandstand, 12.55, Football Preview, 1.05, Clay Pigeon Shooting from Chester, 1.50, 2.20, 3.20, Racing from Newbury, 12.30, Grandstand, 12.55, National Show Jumping from Hickstead, 2.05, 3.05, 4.00, Rugby League Seven-Sides from Wigan, 4.40, Final Score, 5.10, Pink Panther Show, 5.30, We Want to Sing, 6.00, News, 6.15, The Osmonds, 6.45, Film: The War Wagon (1967), with John Wayne, Kirk Douglas, Richard Kiel, Robert Walker, Keenan Wynn, Bruce Cabot, Joanna Barnes, 8.25, Vera Lynn Show, 9.10, Cannon, 9.10, News, 10.10, Match of the Day, 11.10, That's Life, 11.50, Sergeant Bilko, 12.15, Weather, \*black and white.

Radio

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Radio

9.00 am, Open University: Renaissance and Reformation, 8.05, Pure Mathematics, 8.30, Physiology of the Human Organism, 8.55, Special Differential Equations of Applied Mathematics, 9.20, Electromagnetics and Electronics, 9.45, An Algebraic Approach to Computing, 10.10, 10.35, The Nineteenth-century Novel and its Legacy, 11.00, Historical Data in the Social Sciences, 11.25, Methods of Educational Inquiry, 11.50, Language and Learning, 12.15, pm, Science, 12.40, Geochronology, 1.05-1.30, Geophysics, 3.00-3.15, The Sun in St. Louis (1914), with Judy Garland, 6.45, News, 7.05, Monterey Jazz, with Duke Ellington and his Orchestra, 7.45, The Black John Palmer v Graham Miles, 8.25, The Haggard Falcon (new series), with Ian Ogilvy, Roddy McDunn, John Carrle, Alex McAvoy, 9.15, News, 9.20, The Marylins: Marilyn Bragg talks about her biography of Marilyn Monroe, 10.35, Archie Hill Comes Home, 11.05-11.10, Film: The Sun Also Rises (1957), with Tyrone Power, Ava Gardner, Mel Ferrer, Errol Flynn, Eddie Albert.

Radio

9.00 am, Angling, 9.30, Play, 9.55, Saturday Scene, 9.55, Primus, 10.25, The Amazing Chan and the Chan Chan, 10.50, The World of Sport, 11.00, UFO, 12.00, World of Sport, 12.15, Benson and Hedges Golf Festival, 12.45, On the Ball, 1.10, News, 1.30, The ITV Sit, 1.50, Wolverhampton, 2.15, Ripon, 2.30, Wolverhampton, 2.45, Ripon, 2.55, Golf, 3.50, Results, Scores, News, 4.00, Wrestling, 4.50, Results Service, 5.10, News, 5.20, The Partridge Family, 5.30, Tarzan: The Perils of Charly Jones, Part 2, 6.45, Sale of the Century, 7.15, Don't Drink the Water, 7.45, Hawaii Five-O, 8.45, Orson Welles Great Mysteries: Unseen Alibi, with Dean Stockwell, Joss Ackland, 9.15, Good Girl, 9.15, News, 10.30, Film: Black Zoo (1963), with Michael Gough, Jackie Cooper, Virginia Gregg, 12.30 am, Here to Stay.

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Gardening

Potting out

Interesting reflection of our situation occurred the other day. I was amused, indeed cheered to see in my garden a pair of young birds, a pair of young birds, a pair of young birds...

The varieties are classified in eight groups. Group one would flower in the south of England in February, groups seven and eight some time in May. The great majority of daffodils fall in groups three and four—that is, flowering in late March and April.

It is, of course, possible to buy mixtures that have been blended to give flowers over a long season, but this is not quite the same as deliberately planting groups of separate varieties just where you can see them to the best advantage.

Roy Hay

Travel

Sweet persuasion of the tropics



For years I wondered what a West Indies island was really like. Now I have found out. It is where the policeman on point duty recognizes a resident approaching in his car, amiably signals him to pass and then stop, and, coming up to the driver's window, takes from his pocket a sheaf of pink paper forms.

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The recommended retail price of the Super Easi-Reach Pruner is £8.90. It is available to readers of The Times for £7 including postage, packing and VAT.

Order form for the pruner tool, including fields for Name, Address, and a coupon to be filled out and sent to Times Newspapers Limited.

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Advertisement for Sagafjord cruise, featuring a ship illustration and text: "Our 30 day Mediterranean cruise, Sept. 19-Oct. 19 takes you to 13 historic ports of call. £869-£2174."

Advertisement for Gardening, featuring illustrations of plants and text: "CONCENTRATED MANURE Best for all Seasons! Hours-making organisms he soil, as well as feeding. Good for all crops, all soils, composted and weed free."

# Pride and culture at a Celtic congress

Nantes, Brittany. Suddenly, at lunch or dinner, a dozen Bretons spring up chanting rhythmically. They link arms and jig sideways around the tables in piquant Celtic coo. Their fellow Celts chew on, unperturbed, in the tolerant spirit of cousinhood. But at night, in the super-natural sound of pipe and horn, all link arms and shuffle around the chateau square. Are they dancing in their own twilight?

Here in Nantes they would say no. More than 700 people from the Celtic fragments of north-west Europe are at their yearly powwow, the Celtic congress; they find that the character of it has altered significantly.

For many years the congress has had a genteel aspect, the middle aged having a scholarly prod at their Celtic roots. "All hods and clog dances", one veteran said. But this congress has a distinctly political tone. The middle aged have been joined by large and virulent contingents of young men and women, bright and assertive in tee-shirts, who say that the small cultures, languages and identities are worth keeping and struggling for.

Culture, they say, is politics; the fight for the small languages is a political one. Thus Welsh Language Society militants and sympathizers are here exchanging ideas with young Bretons, Irish speakers and others.

Yesterday the congress worked out a charter of cultural rights for minority groups which some will use in campaigns and dealings with governments. No wonder that some French authorities are said to regard the congress icily, seeing it as a nibble at the fabric of indivisible France.

The Celts, of course, are making their last stand. They cling for dear life to the languages that have, astonishingly, survived centuries of great empires and the advance of mass culture. They are the remnant of peoples who have been a distinctive thread in European civilization, and have now reached the final crisis in their long march and decline. Their fate will be determined in the final decades of this century.

The term Celtic is essentially a linguistic one, and what distinguishes a Celt is possession of a living Celtic language. More than two million people use, as their normal language of home and work, Welsh, Breton, Irish and Gaelic.

Cornwall and the Isle of Man are not so much Celtic countries as specks. There are some young women here who have learned to speak Cornish, a language dead for a hundred years,

"because we want to reestablish our identity." But a delegate from the Isle of Man confessed that there is only one native Manx speaker left, aged 96. Indeed, the main distinguishing mark of Man is the birch.

In reality, and forgetting for a moment the warmth and sentimentality of this event, Celtic brotherhood is not a deep-rooted and strong force. What we see, however, is a sharing of interest among people with similar problems as they face the same threat, the assimilation of their heritage by larger cultures.

Meanwhile the congress is very jolly, and for the Welsh it is a sort of overseas edition of the Eisteddfod. There is a welter of flags, pamphlets and stickers, and there are seven languages to be heard, though much business is conducted in those vehicles of the destructive mass culture, English and French.

Everything runs by Celtic time; that is, if you arrive an hour late for an event, you are still half an hour early.

The Welsh, who landed with a force of more than 300, have a choir and some, using *un rouge* as throat spray, have been rehearsing hymns at 3 am. They seem more liberated than the others, perhaps because Wales, unlike Brittany and Ireland, is now in a mainly post-Christian age. Still, Sunday out Chapel, so a nonconformist minister is being shipped over from Wales to conduct a service.

The Bretons are enthusiastic and their strength and youthful spirit gives older cultural nationalists much heart; their tendency to link arms and gavotte like the Cloggies of Bill Lloyd's strip cartoon clearly satisfies a basic need. The Bretons get on very well with the Welsh and the Irish get on very well with the Scots. The Scots are cool and kilted, as are some of the Cornish. The Scots are keeping a wary eye on things because they do not much like the talk of political action, saying they prefer to work quietly from within the system.

The congress demonstrates that many thousands of young people about concepts like heritage and identity. They are proud of their Celtic background and are determined to renew it. About five years ago such a large international meeting of young people at the congress would have been regarded as impossible. But the way things are for the small cultures, the young are the ones who have to act and work now, and not just talk. In a few years it will be too late.

Trevor Fishlock

# Travel industry prospects after the collapse of Court Line

## Is this the end of the cut-price package holiday?

Package tours will become far more expensive after the Court Line collapse—although this was bound to happen anyway. They are also likely to be subjected to more stringent Government safeguards. Public confidence in the holiday industry has been shattered and can only be rebuilt with great effort. Next year is likely to be a depressed one for the trade, as well as its holidaymaking customers; but, with luck, 1976 will mark the upward turning point.

The basic problem goes far deeper than the Court Group's over-ambitious expansion caught up by the oil crisis and the three-day working week which ruined the forward planning of its oil tanker, aviation

and holiday divisions. The factor at the bottom of the problem is the price of the package holiday product, slashed as a result of the "war" madly between the Clarkson Tour Co and Thomson Holidays in the mid-1960s. Firmly believing that the public would not buy inclusive holidays abroad unless the brochures offered large price bargains, tour companies headed into the red or made the slimmest of profits.

Thus there was no cushion for them against the problems brought about by the flooding of the pound, the less the soaring price of aviation fuel. Currency surcharges collected at airports last winter and summer highlighted the tour industry's begging bowl economics.

Fuel surcharges were virtually the last straw. Weeks before the Court Line collapse, tour company executives were talking of 30-35 per cent increases in the cost of holidays abroad next summer, taking the 1974 summer brochure prices as the yardstick. The collapse will also strengthen the Government's move to reform the "small print" booking conditions—already the subject of discussion between the trade and Sir John Methven, the Director General of Fair Trading. It also calls into question the holding schemes operated by the Association of British Travel Agents. Under these, tour companies deposit a percentage of their turnover to finance any emergency rescue operation and ensure that the public gets the holidays it has paid for. Such operations have been carried out successfully, but a collapse of this size would wipe out entirely whatever funds are available and much more would be required.

Safeguarding the customer's money will be a first priority. A scheme to do so is likely to be imposed on the travel trade by a government of any political persuasion. One suggestion is that travel agents would pay deposits and other monies into a bank account from which tour companies could not draw until the holiday had been taken.

For years the travel trade has insisted that it could keep its

own house in order in respect of safeguarding the public. It has been blithely confident to a great extent, but that era ended this week.

As far as foreign hoteliers and others in the travel trade abroad are concerned, their long-standing suspicions of the British travel industry, reinforced by the Court Line takeover of Horizon Holidays, assist in February, is likely to harden even further. There have been arguments for a long time over the form of contract between some tour companies and the hotel they use in foreign resorts. A cash in advance policy likely to be the attitude from now on.

One question hangs over the whole Court Line affair. Was it necessary for the company

to announce its collapse at the height of the holiday season with scores of thousands of people involved? It has been claimed that a plan was drawn up by the Association of British Travel Agents and Court Line that would have run the travel companies down gradually to a liquidation in late September or even October. By this time customers would have been affected and in any case could have been absorbed by other tour operators. The Government's accountants, who have been inspecting the Court Line books since June when plans were announced to nationalise the group's shipbuilding interests, apparently did not agree to this plan.

John Carter

# Beryl Burton: An enigma on two wheels

## Sportsvieiw



The cycling Burtons.

I became fascinated by the almost masochistic exploits of people who were hero-worshipped in the devoted circles of British cycling but disgracefully hidden from the eye of publicity. Ken Joy, who smashed a host of long distance records including Land's End to John O'Groats, was one; then Ray R'oyce, almost invincible over 100 miles, and later a girl who upturned women's records and then set about the men.

Beryl Burton, who is presently in Montreal for the world cycling championships, is believed to be the only woman in the world to have broken a men's national record in a physical sport. Now in her mid-thirties she has been absolute mistress of British women's cycling for 15 years and to attempt to relate even the best performances of this extraordinary housewife from Woodlesford, near Leeds, would be impressive but wasteful of the publicity space she deserves. Necessarily, one should know that she has won seven world titles, over 50 national championships, including 13 road race titles, and would have been a multi-Olympic champion if women's cycling had been invented.

Admittedly, cycling in Britain is not overflowing with likely women challengers and the impressive facts of Mrs Burton's career are the records achieved against the clock and men. She is, at first thought, an enigma; an intensely competitive person who prefers to compete against herself than with others. She believes that part of her character was developed at school when she failed the 11-plus after being top of her class. She contracted St Vitus's dance and rheumatism and spent two years in hospital. Feeling "cheated", she needed to prove herself and this, she thinks, is the reason

why she remains a formidable competitor and enthusiast some years after the age which she had predicted would be the beginning of her physical decline. Her first sporting interest was swimming. But later she met a cycling fanatic called Charly Burton, who she married, renouncing swimming and adopting her husband's interest in the hard, lonely sport of time-trials. In 1957 she was first noticed outside Yorkshire when she came second in the national 100 miles championship. Two years

later she was persuaded to attempt a track pursuit event and was belatedly added to that year's world championship team. She won the world title on her first visit to a continental track and in only the fifth pursuit of her life.

The following year she retained the pursuit title and won the world road race event in the same week. Since then there have been dozens of titles, records and rewards including the MBE, OBE and the Sports-woman of the Year award, but

two past achievements stand particularly high for a woman who admits that her strengths are always the same.

In 1966 British male cyclists were broken when in the women's 100 miles time-trial national championship Mrs Burton recorded a time of 4 hours, 8 minutes, 22 seconds, which was better than the time set for the same distance by the men's champion of that year. The next year she further anted and frightened the men when riding in a 12-hour event—the point being to ride as many miles as possible. She managed more than 277 miles. The nearest male rival did 276 miles, which was a men's record. And worse for male morale, she passed him on the road and offered him a liquorice allsort "because I'd noticed he was struggling a bit".

It seems hard to accept this woman who has been described as "the greatest athlete in the world" if also a housewife of great devotion. She has an 18-year-old daughter, Denise, who also happens to be one of her cycling rivals and is currently competing in the same British team in Canada.

So, nothing now surprises me about Beryl Burton. She makes claims not to be "superhuman" and admits that Charly looks after the bills side of them (never allowed in the house). But there are "mountains" of washing with two lots of "gear" to be washed day after day, almost permanent visitors to entertain, training, travelling, competing, club runs and touring in which she finds time to enjoy out of season. Of all that she says that the more she does the more she can do, and adds that in any case "men are softer than women".

Norman Fox

# George Hutchinson

## It is time for the Tories to get a move on

Mr Wilson's previous term as Prime Minister covering his first and second administrations, occupied five years and 246 days. His present Government is now in its sixth month. Thus he is rapidly approaching the record of only living rival, Sir Harold Macmillan, who has years and 280 days, as one of the longest-serving Prime Ministers since Asquith (from 1908 to 1916), a span of eight years and 243 days. The other was Ramsay MacDonald. All but one of the elite minority ever to hold the office for any comparably substantial period.

If Labour is again returned in the coming election, Mr Wilson will soon, ousting his old adversary, leaving him well behind in terms of time, has not escaped Mr Macmillan, so I believe. By October he will also surpass Attlee. More than that, he will have entered upon his fourth administration—like Gladstone, in whose performance he is also interested.

We may be sure that reflections such as these are not far from Mr Wilson's mind, an influence and an incentive. Like most Prime Ministers, he has a sense of history, not to mention an instinct for self-preservation.

Mr Wilson means to excel Mr Macmillan in this particular measurement of achievement, even if he can hardly hope to match Gladstone's remarkable spell of more than 12 years. Public policy apart, he has set himself a test of personal durability—a test in which he has already scored high marks.

Whatever the result at the polls, he will stand out from the majority in the statistical table of Prime Ministers. That much he has established and can never lose.

But what a strange election campaign this is—so log-sided, so people are remaining. For one course the campaign has been under way since the end of July with Labour in full cry day in day out, statements of policy unleashed on us thick and fast—White Papers and Green, public speeches and press conferences, the Prime Minister's recent series of rather bland broadcasts, which he will no doubt be re-reading.

In publicizing itself, any Government naturally has an advantage over the Opposition. The present Government is systematically exploiting that advantage with care and skill; there is nothing hazardous about the manner or timing of the summer offensive in all its various forms and elements. Nor is there anything constitutionally improper. There is, however, a risk that Labour may be over-egging the pudding. But this is not, in my mind, a serious risk, and in all probability Mr Wilson is tactically right to accept it.

In the nature of things, there can be no counter-attack of commensurate weight from the Conservatives, handicapped as they are by the self-inflicted millstone of Opposition. But are they doing enough? Or are they holding back too long for their own good?

Mr Whitelaw, as chairman of the party, is understandably reluctant to lose too much, too soon on an unresponsive public who may not yet be ready for a further spate of electioneering. Up to now, he has preferred a more measured approach, even while Labour has been blasting away. Not that he himself has been anything but active, speaking all over the country. A number of others are equally busy, among them Mr Michael Heseltine and Mr Eldon Griffiths, with the

energetic and nationalization programme, and a notable effect, not only in the sphere of educational policy—Mr Norman St John-Stevas.

As Labour makes the running, however, the Conservative Party is proving less than arresting, arousing and inspiring here in any case producing little of commanding national character, quality or appeal. While the candidates' conference last weekend may have heartened those who were present, its more general impact was negligible—it was supposed to be something considerably more than a private briefing, otherwise the speeches of Shadow Ministers would not have been released. As an exert in recent days, some as restless as others, they are waiting with impatience to be more from the leadership.

If only to satisfy their followers, it is probably time for Mr Heath and Mr Whitelaw to accelerate, as Mr Heath's speech is doing. Other polling data will be up before they have opened.

Capital cities are tracked with military precision, not only for ceremonial but for fire or insurrection. London is in London, like centres of population also needs prisons; the provision can be as it is in London.

I am not alone that there are to be in the metropolis, up an extravagant land which could housing. They are, defensible waste, valuable asset, surely, to be dispersed of the commonsense benefit; housing program advantage to prisons are in model and ought on every ground.

Mr Roy Jenkins' milder reception during his Home Secretary, haps rather me while on the Council Mr F. Menzies heard to vocate Lord G. Chancellor, was to be interested.

But nothing but except that "H women's prison, rebuild, so mutual conversations" site. Meanwhile Briton rines to occupy, Pentonville 10, 384, Wormwood Sc this is without co-oversight, such as hain Borstal (93 at Latchmere Detentio Ham Common (71).

As Mr Horace O of the Opposition O, saying the orde, without re-estimating "95 per cent of the building sites in Lo the hands of govern-ments, agencies, un-utilities, such as and electricity British Rail, London or the G.C. itself."

Government action some of this land, if social purpose, abj-ing, is long overdue.

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# THOMAS COOK

# Butterflies seem unaffected by the 'English summer'

So far, in spite of the long rains and the cold wind, the butterflies seem to be relatively unaffected and in fields, hedgerows, chalk-hill and garden habitats, the butterflies come out directly there is a glimpse of sunlight.

Some hardly wait for the sun. Meadow browns in their hundreds wander low over the grass in any undisturbed field corners, and ringlets, chocolate brown, come out to feed on small scabious flowers. Certainly their wings are closed if the sun is over-cast, but at half-cock, like the small skippers which appeared to emerge all at once, during half an hour's hot sunlight one morning in mid-July.

There are so many chalk-hill blues in one of their downland haunts, that the ground is coloured, where the turf is short enough, with their open-winged bodies even when the light is poor. Others are hung up, wings shut, on the stems of grasses or on birds-foot trefoil and round-headed rampion flowers. There is scattering of small coppers and a steady flow of the large, tawny, dark green fritillaries. They are lying as it might be called, in poor weather in the grass, but do not appear to mind using the invading tall erect brome and tor grasses.

There seem to be as many marbled whites, in the few local chalky areas that they normally frequent. The knapweeds and thistles that they enjoy are slower to come out this season so that many are seen on one flowering head, either closed or in wing-jost-

ling proximity, when the light is bright.

Thistles in woodland clearings are in demand for both large and small skippers and the fresh gatekeepers. It is interesting to see how the males of most butterflies are out usually, as far as I have observed, at least a week before the general emergence of females. Brambles, in tree areas, have had a long flowering period and fed many of the browns as well as a scattering of white admirals, the glide, so long as it is not actually raining, above them.



Red Admirals

with apparently no wing effort at all. The brambles are just beginning to be occupied for a second try by the more often high and rapid-moving silver-washed fritillaries.

Gardens, perhaps, are the least used of all the butterfly places just now. Small tortoiseshells potter round to look for their favourite flowers, and there is a steady stream of red admirals coming in now that the *Buddleia davidiana* flowers are opening. "I have seen no other migrants this year yet, although there have been a few reports of painted ladies in other localities. The red admirals congregate in a nursery with a good border of *Michaelmas daisies*; they most fly in there from miles around, particularly to sup from an early variety which, the nurseryman assures me, he grows specially for them.

It seems that the weather may be more discouraging for butterfly watchers than for the insects themselves. They are ready to take advantage of short spells of sunlight when they occur, as I hear the black hairstreaks are doing in one of the few remaining haunts. Certainly the only time I have managed to get to my white-letter hairstreak hedge this summer was on a very dreary day. Then the sun broke through and I was lucky enough to see four of the butterflies flying straight down from the webb clime to the flowering privet below.

Alison Ross

# Tests of transverbial tortuosity

There must surely somewhere be a reader with a secret wish to buy a dog and call him Spot for the pleasure of when evicting him into the garden, of saying "Out, damned Spot!"

It is probable that the crossword craze which migrated from America and began to take hold in this country some 50 years ago has greatly increased this tendency to play with words, so that today one instantly recognizes the ability of a cart-horse to wreck an orchestra, or that of a decorator to redesign the Trocadero, while we do not need to be told that an exploding grenade tends to derange a grandee, making him angered or even enraged.

A chopstick is seen not only as a singularly musical aid to eating in the Orient but also

as comprising two remarkably anonymous synonyms of the verb to cleave. "Bar" is famous not for reorganizing the army (since Myra has an equal claim) but as the girl who extended the oyster season by one month (by putting an r into May of course).

All this is nothing new. Shakespeare punned with the best of them. "Is this the fine of his fines? To have his fine pate full of fine dirt?" asks Hamlet concerning the skull of one who may have been a lawyer. Bacon was a master of the anagram, but whether that well-known word in Act 5 Scene 1 of *Love's Labour's Lost* was created as an anagram of "Ri ludi, F Baconis nati, tuiti orbi" (These plays, born of F. Bacon, are preserved for the world) or vice versa, I am not

sure. There is no truth in the rumour that the size of *The Times* Jumbo Crossword, 27 letters long, is determined by the length of this monster word: honorificabilitudinis.

To the making of crosswords there may be no end. I have read of a puzzle containing 40,000 squares and 8,496 clues in Serbo-Croat, but enough (or "un need" as Smith Minor would say) is as good as a feast and I am not seriously contemplating a super-Jumbo of 58 squares by 58 with 1 Across "Village in Anglesey (58)" even if I wished to do so for the bicentenary of *The Daily Universal Register* (*The Times* to you, gentle reader). The answer to that clue I shall refrain from giving in the interests of conserving newspaper

and of avoiding a lightning strike by proof readers.

The National Final of this, the fifth Curry National Crossword Championship is due to take place at the Europa Hotel, Grosvenor Square, at 12.30 pm on Sunday, September 1. The venue has been changed from that previously used in order to accommodate an increased number of finalists.

Proportional representation has been introduced this year to allow one place in the final for every 60 competitors at a regional final. This has resulted in 16 competitors qualifying to do battle with each other with Dr. John Spinks of the national champion for 1972 and 1973. They include the national champions for 1970 and 1971, Mr Roy Dean and Mr James Atkins, five previous

regional champions, two complete new events.

The four crossword puzzles set to the final normal Times standard with so much talent at there will probably be competitors who solve each puzzle in minutes allowed and a plouship is likely to be on time bonus points.

Those who wish to try their hands at the final, apply in advance to Crossword Champion, Stratford Place, London W1C. Tickets will be obtainable at the door.

Edmund Ak Crossword

مركز من لاصول



# President Suharto forces on his people a kind of 'Unity in Diversity'

by Stewart Harris

"It was the main objective", General Sudjono Humardhani said when I asked him if there had been a threat to the position of President Suharto during the riots of January 15 and 16, while Mr Tanaka, the Japanese Prime Minister, was in Jakarta. The general, a former private assistant to the President, grasped the question eagerly, perhaps because it offered an easy over-simplification in personal terms of a complex, disjointed explosion of anger at general injustice.

Earlier, and no doubt because he knows the truth well, he had refused to give an assessment of the whole period of one year since 1965 was lost in Indonesia. Yet he and General Ali Murtopo, deputy head of the intelligence service, have been the two men closest to the President and closest to the eye of the Government's intelligence system, which has phenomenal resources.

It is tempting to cast these two men as *eminescences grises*. They were both, like the President, born in central Java. They both served under him in the Diponegoro division.

General Humardhani, his bare feet curled beneath him, wore a *sorojan* from the waist down and something equally unimilitary from the waist up. He looks a little wisent, like a guru ought to look, and he implied a little unkindly that the contemporary condition of Indonesia could be understood only by men steeped in its culture. Bujung Nasution, the lawyer, who is still in jail and still untried, and Mochtar Lubis, the journalist, who is not allowed to leave the country, are certainly not such men, according to the general,

some of whose military education included studies at Fort Benjamin Harrison finance school in the United States.

Inevitably, as the cost of injustice and unmet expectations mounted unbearably in Indonesia, it was men such as Generals Humardhani and Murtopo who, with the price of oil, were blamed. The critics called their positions, so close to the President, unconstitutional.

"But I am convinced", General Humardhani said, "that they are against us for political, not constitutional reasons, because we always counter-attack. We are effective." Hence the burning of his effigy by students, long before the January riots. "Running dog", the explanatory placards said, because foreign businessmen consult him. Also, because the wealth of foreign business and its rigour in pursuit of profit bring corruption as well as a growth rate of 7 per cent in the gross national product.

Knowledge of this corruption is by no means confined to the core of educated society in Jakarta. It is spread across the 3,500 miles of Indonesia, from east to west, and 1,000 miles from north to south. Tens of thousands of university students, many of them returned from overseas and hundreds of thousands of students who could not reach university have made their families and friends aware. The ideas of the radical politicians of South America and the socialists of Europe are no longer unknown. There is also a revulsion, which is humane rather than political, against bullying.

Much has been made of the traditional, feudal, spiritual

culture of Indonesia. The deference and patience of the people have been emphasized, but experienced observers believe that the level of popular tolerance has fallen fast this year. Soon after the January riots, General Panggabean, Minister of Defence and commander of the Armed Forces, said: "Our losses are incalculable. What was sacrificed is, of course, the national stability which we had established with much difficulty."

The general is a Christian and a conservative, much trusted by the President. His conclusion on how the riots were contained is interesting: "We did not mount a military operation. We only blocked the tide of the masses."

Here the Suharto Government should be credited with allowing, before this, a fair measure of criticism in a potentially volatile, pluralist society. It is looking back to the economic chaos of Sukarno, the material development of Indonesia, as measured by international economists, has been considerable.

Marzuki Arifin, editor of the Indonesian language weekly *Ekspress* (which was one of many papers closed), wrote a letter to his paper on January 18. He recalled the student demonstrations before the unilateral declaration of independence on August 17, 1945, and he went on: "Now Indonesia has been independent for 29 years. Some of the programmes of the 1945 younger generation have been executed—there is a Republic of Indonesia, there is a unitary state—but not all."

"What about the sovereignty of the people, which also means social justice? What about equal pro-

parity? Some people who have had a chance to control the means of the state can act as kings, be sovereign as they wish, be robber barons, be prosperous themselves, with no other social force being able to deal with them. Independent Indonesia is a paradise for them. But the common people are still wretched."

Marzuki Arifin concluded ominously: "The pace of disorganization and social degeneration in this new order is quicker than in the old order, whereas on the surface the situation is much more tranquil and stable."

He recalled the regional rebellions and the major revolts in Sumatra and Sulawesi in 1957 and 1958 and the climax of the unsuccessful communist coup in 1965, with its bloody aftermath. And he went on:

"When there are fresh upheavals now, they are the results of a pious and one-sided, looking back to the birth of demands for the improvement of living standards, for legal certainty, for a better future, pioneered by the university students and youths as the tradition of succeeding younger generations. Prompt settlement is demanded."

No one I met in Jakarta, Indonesian or foreign, is suggesting the possibility of the kind of student demonstrations which removed Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn from power in Bangkok last October. Neither is anyone suggesting that the January riots were as massively planned or representative as the coup in 1965. Such a depth and breadth of sustained opposition is not possible today. President Sukarno's throne was a tripod and he balanced on the Communist party, the Armed

Forces and other groups like the nationalists, the Muslims and the socialists. Students could choose the source of their physical support.

Not so today. President Suharto has made real, in physical terms anyway, the motto of the Republic of Indonesia: *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* (Unity in Diversity). Generals Ali Murtopo and Sudjono Humardhani have used the enormous resources of government to channel group leadership in all legitimate areas into the Congress and the Parliament. Golkar, the government organization of functional groups, is the vehicle. The end is emasculation.

Some young army officers were detained after the January riots and General Sumitro, commander of Kopkamtib (the operational command for the restoration of security and order), did have support at higher levels in several commands. To the critics of the Government he looked a useful figure and by November last year, sensing the movement of protest, he felt able to mention the need for "new social leadership". But the President's sharp interest in what sounded like a critical concept had the general quickly expunged away his indiscretion. Now, like General Nasution, he is retired, golfing in Jakarta, which shows the Government's confidence.

President Suharto has taken over Kopkamtib and removed General Sutopo Juwono, head of Bakin (the intelligence coordinating agency). General Sumitro's second post, deputy commander of the Armed Forces, has been taken over by General Surono. He and the new head of Bakin, General Yoga Sugomo, are much trusted by the Presi-



An Indonesian soldier clubs a young man resisting arrest during anti-Japanese rioting in Jakarta in January.

dent. So are the commanders in central Java and Jakarta. The crucial leadership of the Armed Forces and the security systems is once again settled and stable.

Perhaps to make quite sure of the required solemnity and meetings have been banned and even inter-university sports meetings have been cancelled. The remaining papers are imposing a rigorous form of self-censorship. But had the January riots been allowed to get out of hand, perhaps deliberately, and not far from Jogjakarta and

well have been worse than the present one. The Suharto new order is a response, slowly and carefully devised to years of tempestuous independence. Its stability and its economic achievement have helped most Indonesian families a little. Things might have been much worse. The fundamental problem for Indonesia is still how to allow its population of 130 million to work. The wasted industry and intelligence, well used, would feed, clothe, house and care for every family. By 1981 the popula-

tion will be 150 million. Short of some historic event could cope with a crease on top of its responsibilities.

President Suharto as much hope as anyone sad thing is that he has the power within him quite feudal structure what he would like, Aides like Sudjono H hazal and Ali Murtopo him aware of the in his power and help use it effectively, at not always nicely.

contract...  
The first for company...  
The country has up third generation so stiff that 20% are still pending...  
Government wants mining contractors...

# Stricter controls on investment from abroad as open door slams

by Petar Hadji-Ristic

Indonesia is reappraising its policies towards the foreign investor and has called an end to the era of an open door to all-comers.

Against the background of swelling domestic discontent and a strengthening balance of payments position from oil revenues, President Suharto has called for stricter regulations controlling foreign investment, including the stipulation that from now on all foreign investment must be in joint ventures with Indonesians.

Jakarta's predominantly American-trained techno-

crats are now grappling with instructions issued by the President immediately after the riots last January, and are attempting to produce a package of workable modifications to the Foreign Investment Law of 1967. But after seven months of work they have failed to come up with a set of acceptable proposals.

Expressing surprise at the suggestion that potential foreign investors were holding back from putting their money into Indonesia because of these uncertainties, a senior official did his best to assure me that there would be no return to the ideological aversion to

foreign investment which marked the Sukarno regime.

"I am convinced that foreign investment can do a lot for the country," Mr Barli Halim said. He is chairman of the Investment Coordinating Committee which is responsible for granting investment permits and, in part, for producing amendments to the Foreign Investment Law. "We should gain a lot from the transfer of technology."

Attempting to dispel some of the rumours that are circulating amongst the business community in Jakarta, Mr Barli Halim said he knew nothing about foreign investors being banned from

nickel mining, and insisted that foreign investment would definitely continue to be welcomed in the coal industry. This is in direct contrast to a statement made last March in Australia by Dr Mohammad Sadi, the Minister of Mines, who said specifically that the government was closing nickel, bauxite and coal to direct foreign investment.

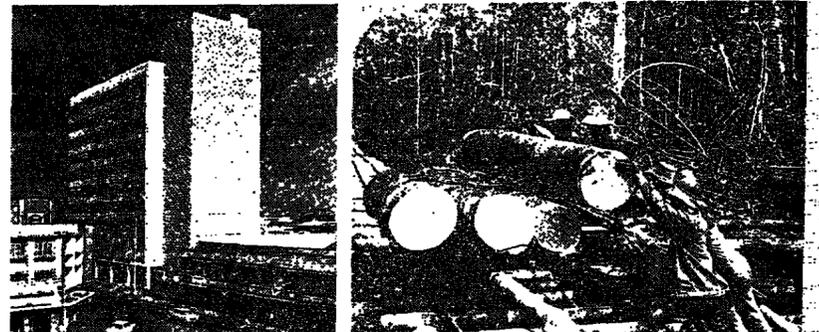
Mr Barli Halim confirmed, however, that investment would continue to be banned in the logging industry—a sector where some of the worst excesses of foreign investment had been seen with forests plundered to satisfy Japanese consumers. In general, the policy was to ban

foreign investment where there was already excess output or where domestic producers could cope quite well.

In a country where nothing works quite as it does anywhere else, a lesser official in a related department produced from his bottom drawer a list of the industries in which, he said, foreign investment would be barred. According to this unofficial list, foreign money would no longer be accepted as investment in the production of vegetable oils, textiles, knitting, shoes, garments, chemicals (excluding fertilizers), drinks, beverages, tools, tyres and assembled radios and television.

Assuming this is close to the final list, it shows official recognition that much foreign investment has been unnecessary and in fact damaging to Indonesia, a fault which must rest entirely with the Indonesian technocrats.

It is now proved beyond doubt that foreign investment in some of these industries has often caused an increase rather than a fall in unemployment. When the rioters ran through the streets of Jakarta last January, overturning cars and ransacking shops, one of their protests was against such foreign investment, symbolized by a particular Japanese textile plant in West Java which they claimed caused the collapse of 17 local textile companies.



The Sarinah department store in Jakarta was built by a Japanese construction company bayashi-Gumi. Right: loading logs in West Kalimantan. Indonesia is a major timber exporter.

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tives had been neutralized by the incentives offered to the foreign investor.

Other far-reaching changes to foreign investment laws are also in the offing. Most important of these is the rule that from now on all foreign investment must be in the form of a joint venture with Indonesians. Majority Indonesian control would no longer be expected from the onset but it must be attained over a period of 10 years, according to Mr Barli Halim.

It is also likely that foreign enterprises already operating in Indonesia will be expected to agree to the 51 per cent participation rule through negotiation.

A debate is still going on about the composition of the Indonesian share. According to Mr Barli Halim, one suggestion is that pure Indonesians (Pribumi) should have a 50 per cent share with the other half, but with management control in the hands of the Pribumi.

Another view is that the Indonesian share should be based on the new regulations regarding domestic investment aimed at guaranteeing pure Indonesians a lion's share of the nation's wealth. If this happens the Pribumi should have a 75 per cent share and management control. This would satisfy the underlying hostility to the success of the Chinese Indonesians who dominate the domestic business community.

### Scheme to replace expatriate staff

Mr Barli Halim said a final regulation affecting the foreign investor would be that from now on new joint enterprises which cannot prove that they have a training scheme to replace expatriate staff with locals must pay \$100 a month for each expatriate. While this is aimed mainly at the companies employing some 14,000 Filipinos in the logging industry in West Kalimantan, western diplomats have already reported that it has become more difficult for foreigners to get work permits. The regulation is recognition of the fact that few foreign companies have attempted to train their Indonesian staff to take over the more senior positions, although this was a condition of the 1967 Foreign Investment Law.

It may appear on paper that some of these new regulations will sweeten those critics of foreign investment who complain that it has come to dominate the Indonesian economy and has

damaged it. But while they do seem to be in response to some of the more important problems created, it is difficult to see how they can be implemented.

"Just no one knows how this will come about", one German adviser to the Foreign Investment Coordinating Board commented, referring to eventual 51 per cent Indonesian control of all joint enterprises and Pribumi control of domestic companies.

In the first place Indonesia lacks a capital market through which Indonesian money could be raised to transfer company equity to local people. It has no company law to talk about, its companies do not publish accounts and there are only 200 accountants in the country, the majority working for the Government. What is more, few pure Indonesians have either the money or the expertise to play the kind of

role in the economy that the President has called for.

Norwithstanding the practicalities, Indonesian economists suggest that while a stock market may not yet be feasible, the first step to achieving a transfer of ownership to the people can be effected through the state banks, investment banks and development banks.

Money could be raised through selling certificates and buying equity in foreign and domestic companies, and eventually a stock market could develop. They see the future Indonesia as having an increasing amount of state ownership, mixed state and private ownership and private groups.

The suspicion in many foreigners' minds is that these regulations will prove impracticable, like so many before them—that they will result in the tying up of foreign company resources and

the need to send in p negotiate around the Indonesian magu. Iness News has com lack of precision will an even greater corruption.

A hint that this co happen came from cial who insisted the tries barred to investors could, in opened to them: "O sophy in Indonesia everything is negotia said with a broad sm "To an investor this tation" could be ver. Worse, it could fail to the growing number tics who claim that investment needs to trolled. While the P has recognized this m bureaucrats have to further and formulat able rules. If their stock markets is any go by, they may be fo that they live in a c ing country.

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# Government takes tough line on mineral development

Indonesia is preparing to tighten the screws on the foreign mining companies which rushed into the country when its doors swung open to foreign investment in 1967. "We will give them a chance to make a profit and then we will renegotiate," Professor Katili, one of Indonesia's three top mining officials, said. "Why shouldn't we?"

His question, repeated by other senior officials, signifies a new mood in Jakarta—a mood that is shared by the country's government and the state, there would be difficulties. Mr. Situmorang said. He hinted that it was only a matter of time before renegotiation of the contract would become a political necessity, but added: "Our morality is such that we will never force them to renegotiate. It is in their interests to do this. We do not have to teach them."

It has been reported that there are 33 million tons of proven ore with a copper content of 2.5 per cent at the Erabaru mountain in Irian Jaya. The copper content is among the world's best; ore is being mined in the south-west United States with a 0.4 per cent concentrate.

Freeport Sulphur was the first foreign company to be allowed to develop mines in Indonesia, and it was followed between 1968 and 1971 by 14 others, five of them under joint enterprise agreements.

**The first foreign company**

These contracts are now referred to as second generation agreements. They dispensed with tax-free holidays and required the companies to take Indonesian partners eventually. Foreign mining companies were also required to pay land rent, and royalties, and gradually to make over jobs to Indonesians. Apparently these contracts are also now unsatisfactory to the Indonesians. "If we asked for more they would still be attractive," Mr. Situmorang said.

Professor Katili's view is that many of the problems with the mining contracts have resulted from Indonesia's unpreparedness at the time the doors were opened to foreign companies, and in particular to the lack of experienced lawyers. African countries were much stronger in this respect, he said.

The country has now drawn up third generation contracts, so stiff that 20 agreements are still pending. The main stumbling block is that the Government wants all future mining contractors to deposit

with output of copper concentrate well below the planned 138,000 tons, the company emerged with a profit of \$60m, according to Professor Katili. Two factors of copper rocketed after the contract was negotiated, and the copper concentrate turned out to be 3 per cent rather than the expected 2.1 per cent.

"If people in the country knew what the profit was, and that it was not shared between the company and the state, there would be difficulties," Mr. Situmorang said. He hinted that it was only a matter of time before renegotiation of the contract would become a political necessity, but added: "Our morality is such that we will never force them to renegotiate. It is in their interests to do this. We do not have to teach them."

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The country has now drawn up third generation contracts, so stiff that 20 agreements are still pending. The main stumbling block is that the Government wants all future mining contractors to deposit

their export earnings in Indonesian rupiahs. This would be beneficial for the Indonesian balance of payments, and the Government would be able to levy a withholding tax on dividends, royalties and interest.

The Ministry of Mines appears unconcerned that the mining companies are stalling. "We already have our hands full with the first and second generation contracts and this will keep us busy for the next five years", Professor Katili said.

Among the most important of the projects under consideration are five involving nickel, bauxite and coal. The largest of these is a Shell proposal to mine 25 million tons of coal slurry a year from south Sumatra. According to mining officials, transporting the coal across country would constitute a considerable engineering achievement, but the company reports that it has developed the technology to make the project feasible.

A second big project under active discussion is a proposal by the International Nickel Company (Inco) of Pittsburgh and Toronto to produce nickel matte needed for stainless steel and alloys resistant to corrosion and heat. The company is already spending \$165m in Sulawesi to produce 15,800 tons a year by 1976, but it would now like to spend an additional \$470m to produce 50,000 tons. To do this the company would have to build its own hydroelectric project at Soroaka.

Professor Katili expressed some scepticism about the project because of the dominant position he claimed Inco held in the marketing of this metal. "They determine the world price of nickel and they keep it low", he claimed.

Far greater interest was expressed in a \$700m proposal by Inco's competitor, Pacific Nickel—a consortium including the United States Steel Corporation, the Dutch steel-maker Hoogovens, the Newmont Mining Corporation and Sherrill Gordon Mines. Pacific Nickel's proposal is to gouge most of the top off the island of Gag, which is largely covered with nickel ore. This could be completed in 1977.

According to Professor Katili the company's main problem is one of finance. They have approached the Indonesian Government for a 20 per cent interest and have asked it to negotiate with the World Bank for a \$150m loan. They also asked for an annual allocation of 900,000 barrels of oil for the next 20 years.

Professor Katili believes that the Government is



President Suharto (far left) visits an iron ore mine in central Java.

unwilling to approach the World Bank for a loan because this would create a precedent for other mining projects which would affect other World Bank allocations. While the money would be used for infrastructure development, this would be of limited use to anyone other than the mining company. Instead, the Ministry of Mines hopes to interest foreign oil companies in the project and get them to invest some of their vast profits in mining.

A third proposal concerning nickel is a \$200m project put up by a Japanese mining company to produce 60,000 tons of ferro-nickel, he said. The mining department expects production to begin soon at the Aluminium Company of America (Alcoa) aluminium plant. This is to have a capacity of 800,000 tons a year, but the company could increase this to two million tons. Investment will be \$350m.

Apart from these projects a large amount of money is also going into state enterprises. According to Profes-

or Katili, \$90m is going into the production of tin—output by P. N. Timah, the state tin enterprise, is expected to increase by about 7 per cent this year—and other large sums will be allocated to the mining of bauxite, iron sands and nickel.

With all these projects in prospect it is perhaps not surprising that Indonesia is in no hurry to burden itself with other deals. The country is also anxious to avoid becoming too dependent on the earnings from its mining sector, which has experienced severe fluctuations in past years. Although earnings from oil dominate Indonesia's exports, the last financial year's export earnings from minerals totalled \$95m and are expected to increase by 70 per cent this year.

It is likely that the country will move more slowly now to ensure that the right sort of projects are attracted into the country, particularly those involving more refining of products, so as to increase employment.

The tightening of the con-

ditions governing foreign investment in mining has so far not affected foreign interest shown in Indonesia for its mineral wealth. Although mining officials state that the best licences of bauxite and nickel have probably been granted, the country still has vast mineral wealth, which many of the foreign companies are now prospecting.

Mining officials admit that they are still working somewhat in the dark. "We don't know much about mining", Mr Bambang Sulasmoro, head of the foreign relations bureau at the Ministry of Mines, said. Only about 7 per cent of the country has been systematically mapped geologically, and between 70 and 75 per cent of it has been no more than reconnoitred; the rest is entirely unknown.

In an age of rapidly depleting resources, Indonesia is destined to become an increasingly important provider of the world's mineral needs, renegotiation of contracts or not.

# Self-reliance is the key now

Jakarta has come a long way since the days of Sukarno. Its streets are lined with skyscrapers, it has its expanding wealthy residential areas, its well-lit boulevards, its traffic jams, and the inevitable Coca-Cola and ice-cream stalls.

But a few steps beyond the air-conditioned villas and the spacious embassies there are the festering squatter areas; the tens of thousands of makeshift homes for most of the city's five million people.

Progress is moving out to them. But as it does so even more peasants are drawn into the city from Java's countryside, overburdened with the population explosion and soaring unemployment. Their hope is for a job in one of the scores of new factories that have grown around the city during the past five years. Their fate may be to be pounced on by the police while scavenging in the city's garbage and be sent back home.

It is against this background, and after five years of operating largely on the basis of trial and error, that Indonesian economists are formulating an explicit industrial policy. The central idea is that while foreign investment is essential for technological change in the industrial sector it cannot now be considered the salvation of Indonesia.

"Basically, we have to rely on our own resources," said Professor Panglaykim, an economist working with a "think-tank" employed by the Government. He qualified this adding that Indonesia still welcomed from outside any feasible project, because the country lacked capital and technology.

His comment underlines the Indonesians' ambivalent attitude towards the foreign investor. On the one hand they agree with Mr Soehartojo, Director-General of Basic Industries, that the country cannot become industrialized solely by the efforts of its indigenous population because they lack the "management, capital, skill and the necessary driving force to handle business." On the other, they know that foreign investment can create more problems than it solves.

Current policy, therefore, is to reduce the disadvantages of foreign investment in the industrial sector, largely through insisting on joint ventures and boosting credit support to the indigenous enterprises. Industry must generate as much employment as possible, a policy that calls for a more careful scrutiny of industrial development proposals and support for indigenous enterprises.

Foreign industrial enterprises and joint Indonesian-foreign enterprises, many of

them shared with the Japanese, have tended to be capital intensive rather than labour intensive. According to officials, roughly twice as much labour has been employed in Indonesian indigenous companies for the same amount of capital used in foreign-dominated companies.

There is little that can be done about this other than to limit the amount of foreign participation in new enterprises and reduce it in existing ones. It is now planned that the reduction—or Indonesianization—will be accomplished by allowing state banks, investment banks and development banks to buy shares in the companies.

Not only has the foreign investor generally used less labour than his domestic counterpart would have done, but he has also sometimes caused the collapse of local enterprises. Foreign-controlled textile companies have wiped out whole areas of the handloom industries around the cities of Bandung and Madjalengka, according to Dr S. Joedono of the University of Indonesia. The same has happened in the soft drinks industry, which has declined because of the influx of such companies as Coca-Cola.

Efforts are being made to prevent this decline, both to generate employment and to satisfy the demands of the intellectuals, who bitterly criticize the Government for permitting the development of mass consumption industries that are far beyond the reach or use of the average Indonesian.

**Bonded warehouses for electronics**

This is not to say that there has been no official concern to increase employment. Over the past five years the policy has been to encourage labour-intensive handicrafts industries, but this has been largely unsuccessful because of a breakdown in organization and quality control. The Government has, however, been reasonably successful in the encouragement of labour-intensive assembly plants and in setting up bonded warehouses for electronic goods and factories for the assembly of cars, motor-cycles and radio sets.

Greater concern will also be shown for the better distribution of industries. Well over half the foreign-dominated industrial enterprises are located in and around Jakarta. This has resulted in tens of thousands of people descending on the city in search of work, in-

creasing the city's overcrowding problem.

Foreign companies chose Jakarta as a location for their factories because their offices were usually there and because it has the infrastructure lacking in many other parts of Indonesia. Hitherto the country has lacked regional planners, but that is now being corrected by training programmes, according to officials.

The emergence of a more coherent industrialization policy, and the tightening of control over foreign investors, are unlikely to cause a major decline in foreign interest in Indonesia. Similar moves have been made in several other developing countries. Indonesia offers foreign investors a potentially huge market for industrial goods produced in joint enterprises with Indonesian partners.

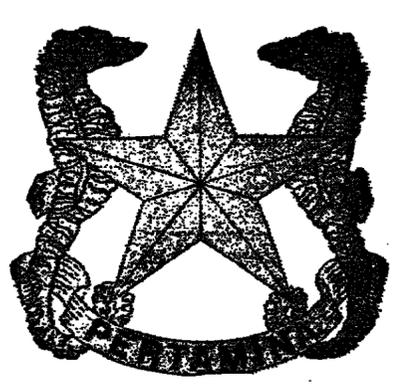
Real growth is more than 7 per cent a year, and the potential domestic market is growing at a rate of 2.5 per cent; even the most optimistic of the country's family planners predict that the population will double to 250 million within the next 25 years. But while these figures may be attractive to a foreign industrialist, they have brought home the realization that the solution to Indonesia's employment problem cannot be found outside the country, and doubts about the relevance of the industrialization policy.

While the country's labour force is growing at the rate of 1,500,000 a year, the industrial labour force is growing at perhaps a tenth of that. Officials admit that while the current five-year development programme is aimed at increasing industrial employment by two million a more realistic figure would be 600,000.

It is against this background that President Suharto is coming under severe criticism from some quarters for not placing his full authority behind a massive programme for rural development. His political position is so strong that nothing could prevent success, they claim.

A military man unfamiliar with economics, they say, he continues to listen to his western trained economists, well-versed in the techniques of industrialization but unfamiliar with the development problems of the country. The result is that they are presiding over a boom in Jakarta but are failing to grasp or tackle the problems of rural development and distribution of income. Here lies the source of unrest.

# PERUSAHAAN PERTAMBANGAN MINYAK DAN GAS BUMI NEGARA (PERTAMINA)



## INDONESIAN STATE OIL ENTERPRISE

مركز الاموال

# Clusters of small fields but oil is 'clean' and easy to get at

by Petar Hadji-Ristic

The breakfast-time jet run from Singapore to Jakarta is usually packed with American oilmen journeying out to their drilling rigs dotted around the Indonesian archipelago. Returning from a few days' leave or fresh out of Houston, they give fellow-travellers the first hint that Indonesia is experiencing the greatest oil rush the East has known.

Once in Jakarta, the men hustle with their holdalls across town to domestic airfields and board smaller aircraft or helicopters to be whisked away in the shimmering tropical heat somewhere among Indonesia's 13,000 islands. Three weeks later, and probably with an oil strike behind them, they are back relaxing on leave.

Some 30 foreign oil companies, most of them American, and 4,000 foreigners are now on contract to Pertamina, the gigantic state-run oil company with assets estimated at \$1,700m. in a frenetic effort to develop the nation's oil wealth. Wells are being sunk at the rate of one every other day. Every week their holdalls across town to domestic airfields and board smaller aircraft or helicopters to be whisked away in the shimmering tropical heat somewhere among Indonesia's 13,000 islands. Three weeks later, and probably with an oil strike behind them, they are back relaxing on leave.

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ment is the record of Pertamina which is confining itself to offshore exploration in easily accessible areas such as in North Sumatra and West Java. This is partly because of stretched manpower. To help Pertamina along and guarantee secure supplies, the Japanese Government recently granted a concessionary loan of \$24m for increasing oil production. In return, Indonesia will supply Japan with an additional 58 million kilolitres of low sulphur oil over 10 years.

The success ratio figures in Indonesia might seem surprising as oilmen consider Indonesia is a difficult area to explore because of its complicated geological structure. "The difficulty is inter-gelling seismicographic information. Whenever reports come in we have to revise our thinking," Mr. M. B. O'Sullivan of BP says.

The one clear pattern emerging from recent strikes is that Indonesia has a lot of fairly small oil and gas fields, but nothing so far to rival the aging Minas field in central Sumatra or the gigantic fields in the North Sea.

This is no deterrent to the oilmen, however. With world demand for oil soaring, Indonesian oil is a much sought-after commodity, even more so because Jakarta did not join in the oil embargo last year, rather choosing to boost output. To the United States and Japan the country is a secure and growing source of supplies.

One moderate disappointment is that the oilmen have not yet drilled a dry hole. Although exploration costs are higher than in the

Middle East, oil is still fairly cheap to exploit, especially compared with the North Sea. Oilmen are mostly calm and shallow. An additional premium is that the oil is fairly "clean", especially important to pollution-conscious Japan. It is also geographically close to its main customer.

The determining factor in getting the foreign oil companies to come to Indonesia was not these advantages, however. The Government's strategy was to exploit the oil resources as fast as possible. The country began to search for oil in earnest in 1967, hoping that the oil revenues could pay for the larger development projects.

To achieve this objective, foreign companies were given favourable agreements. With the success of the policy this has changed, although oil companies still report that good profits are to be made.

Under the terms of the Indonesian constitution foreign companies are allowed to operate only as service contractors to state oil enterprises. From this stipulation emerged some 13 contracts with about 10 foreign companies based on a "production sharing" principle. Under this arrangement the state oil companies were entitled to a share of the oil produced rather than a share of profits, while sharing none of the development risks or expense.

In 1971 Pertamina evolved out of the various state enterprises. Under General Ibnu Sutowo Pertamina both manages the development of the oil industry and acts as a development com-

pany, especially in the heavy industrial sector. Many say that the strategy of financing large-scale development from the nation's oil reserves is risky, the first place although Indonesia is estimated to have roughly 2 per cent of the world's oil reserves, its own domestic demand, while now a tiny 200,000 barrels a day, is doubling every five or so years. Oil experts suggest that output will start declining in the mid-1980s and if the present strategy was to exploit the oil resources as fast as possible, the country began to search for oil in earnest in 1967, hoping that the oil revenues could pay for the larger development projects.

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# UN assumes country's new wealth will aid poor people of world

by Stewart Harris

Dr Soetrayo Sigit, secretary-general of the Department of Mining, prefers to talk about "restructuring" rather than "renegotiating" Indonesia's oil and perhaps other mining agreements with foreign companies. We were discussing in his office what he called the "windfall profits" from the remarkable price rises which neither party foresaw. It would be reasonable and fair, he suggested, to share these unexpected profits, and private individual talks with the companies had begun.

Dr Sigit, a geologist from Bandung University, was born in central Java 45 years ago, which makes him old enough to have been in the village guerrillas when the Dutch still held his country's rich oil fields. This sort of background so often makes Indonesia's still young technocrats rather more than ordinary civil servants. They are formidable and a vigorous worker, and a keen fish-breeder and naturalist off duty.

He told me that all the companies with agreements in oil had accepted some months ago the principle that once the price rose above \$5 a barrel, the government share would be 85 per cent and the company share 15 per cent. He pointed out that the early agreements were made more than six years ago when the price was only \$1.7 a barrel. As we talked, it was \$11.7 a barrel. He remarked with a smile that President Suharto had just received a letter from Dr Kurt Waldheim, United Nations Secretary-General, in which he presumed that Indonesia was now a potential donor country for the world's poorer nations.

According to unofficial estimates made by one of the best-informed diplomatic sources in Jakarta, Indonesia's gross foreign exchange earnings from oil will increase from less than \$2,000m in 1973-74 to almost \$6,000m in 1974-75. The net earnings will jump even more dramatically, from \$800m in 1973-74 to \$3,100m in 1974-75. The estimates are

based on higher production, higher prices and also "restructuring" of the oil industry. More than 70 per cent of Indonesia's oil production is by Caltex and Shell, whose contracts were made before the production sharing principle was worked out by Pertamina. These are the 53 of these later contracts, but they account for little more than 10 per cent of total production; the rest comes from Pertamina.

Perhaps the best explanation of Indonesia's attitude to its oil wealth was given by Professor Muhammad Sadi, the Indonesian Minister in Perth, Western Australia, last March. Professor Sadi, a Sumatran, is also chairman of the Foreign Investment Advisory Board. He said that the production-sharing contract was more acceptable from a political, economic and ideological standpoint than the old concession contract or even the more recent contract of work.

The contract of work was based, he said, on the recognition that sovereignty over natural resources is vested in the state until the point of sale. The practical application is that the host government can deny exports or sale. The assertion of the principle marked the beginning of a shift of power from the foreign companies to the host government.

"The production-sharing contract represents a further development. The host country, through its national corporation, supervises management and control marketing and prices through the disposal of its share of the production.

One of the new state enterprises, the Indonesian Nickel and Steel Works, is being built in Krakatau. The company is also constructing a refinery to produce 100,000 barrels a day in Central Java and is considering building a second.

Some \$500m will be spent on developing Batam Island off Singapore into an industrial zone. Pertamina is also involved in a \$1,000m investment in the abandoned Krakatau Soviet steel works. They argue that such a range of activities, extending from hotels to insurance, and providing for the estimated 1,500 new workers to the Pertamina's own earnings have been insufficient to finance that the Government is crossed with increase the company's money gross national product comes from its own production, now 7 per cent of the

ent \$197m to help to finance one of these projects, repaying to be over 25 years at 3 per cent. From 1977, for 20 years, total production of 7,500,000 tons of liquefied natural gas would go to Japan each year. One of the new state enterprises which Dr Sigit is expecting will be mining nickel. Three foreign groups, American, Japanese and Ni-Krakatau, are expected to invest in nickel. Total investment in nickel will be \$1,500m.

Commenting on the effect of the January riots on mining investment from overseas, he said there had been 30 new applications this year. He did not say how many, if any, of these were American, but he did say that some American commitments made before January were now being renegotiated (presumably in the "post-January" manner).

Dr Sigit said there was still little interest from Europe, although he did mention Rio Tinto's exploration work in west Sumatra and he said that Royal Dutch Shell was prospecting for coal in south Sumatra. He did not mention that German companies are to invest more than \$1,000m to build the steel mill in west Sumatra, which was to have been Russian.

Before the end of Indonesia's second five-year plan, Repelita II, in 1979, the first two liquefied natural gas projects should be completed, in north Sumatra and east Kalimantan. Each would cost \$1,000m. Dr Sigit said the Japanese Government had

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## Foreign directors urged to study historical and contemporary scene

Murray Clapham is resident director in Jakarta of an Australian group. International Oil, which has a production-sharing contract with Pertamina, the contract dates from 1968 and permits the group to explore for oil and gas in the neighbouring islands.

I met him in his office on the fourth floor of the huge Oil Centre Building in Jalan Thamrin, which is roughly the same as Wall Street in Jakarta. His success in business comes significantly from a love of Indonesia which began as a student delegate from Melbourne University in 1956.

"I stayed in hostels and homes as a learner," he said. He graduated in law, joined the foreign service, and was posted to Jakarta in 1964. He resigned in 1967 to become a foreign investment consultant. He did not in those days, I suspect, know much about business, but he spoke Indonesian and he loved the country.

For five years Nasihat Isah, his company, encouraged joint ventures involving Australian banks and large companies. He began in the difficult aftermath of Dr Sukarno's fall and he played a part in raising the approved total of Australian investment in Indonesia to its present \$168m (three times that from the United Kingdom). Since the late 1960s, however, which have shaken off investment from some countries, Australian investment, like Japanese, has continued to grow.

In 1972 Mr Clapham sold his company and spent a year at Harvard doing business administration. Soon after his return to Jakarta he wrote an article on attitudes to investment in Indonesia for *Indonesia Ropa*, the newspaper of Mr Mochtar Lubis (which is now banned).

He urged the directors of foreign companies, in their boardrooms thousands of miles from Indonesia, as well as their executives posted to Indonesia, to know the historical setting and the contemporary political scene. Otherwise there would be an inability to anticipate problems before they develop serious proportions and lead to faulty judgments on the transfer of resources.

Well-briefed executives would help to bridge the cultural gap but there must also be a degree of understanding which won't grow out of study alone. A good executive would have to be able on occasions to shed his corporate blinkers and place himself in the shoes of the Indonesian official and/or partner.

Only agreements profoundly acceptable to both sides would endure. Mr Clapham is not a firm believer in the production-sharing contracts pioneered by Pertamina. These, he told me, are like umbrellas which protect the foreign investor from nationalist fall-out. Pertamina has the management status. "Pertamina is your company. They pay your taxes and you work for them. But in joint ventures, the management control is with the foreign partner, because he has most of the capital."

Then, with a grim look at the immediate future, he said: "No matter how sacred a contract, it's not much good if it is unrealistic. He believes that the jump in oil prices has allowed the Indonesian leadership to let the country's real feelings come to the surface. The present extreme. On the contrary it is the natural one and will last. He sees the future in terms of a development towards

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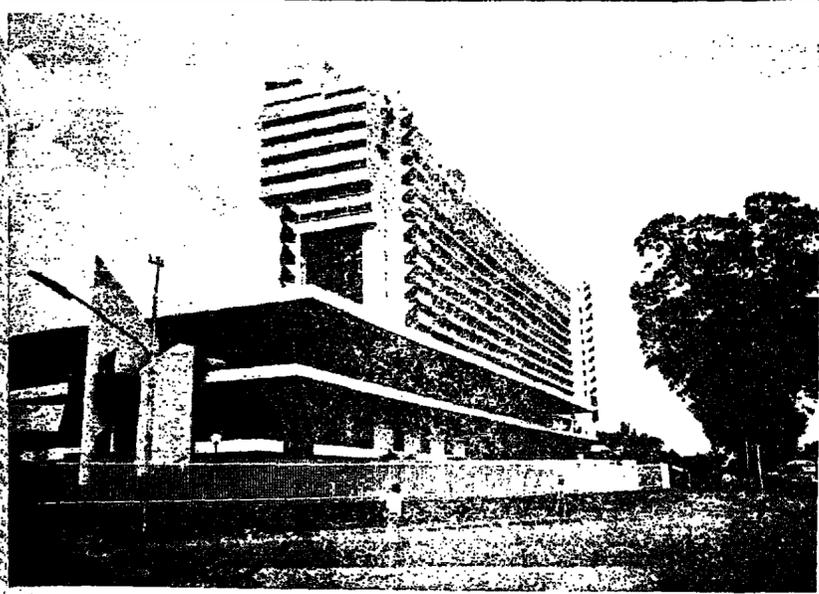
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One of Jakarta's new hotels, the Borobudur Inter-Continental, contrasts strongly in style with a Hindu temple on Bali.

### Tourism suffers a setback after striking advance

**Peter Cross**

Indonesia is experiencing a setback in tourism. Estimates for the first six months of 1974, anything between 25 per cent and 32 per cent, probably lie near the figures. Incidentally, the world's most developed tourist territories, a country which is not the wealthiest, long-continued of such a country could have serious consequences. But if any kind of idea existed Indonesia had adopted it, for 1968, when the try opened its doors to investment, development of tourism has been a very and vigorously pursued.

From 1967-68, tourism steadily declined. Tourist arrivals of nearly 41,000 in 1962 had shrunk to a 19,311 by 1968. There are good reasons for this: a change in the precious few facilities perhaps not least, that the manipulators of world mass tourism had to take seriously, not potentialities, but the existence of this veritable archipelago.

Means and means, including essential lubricant of aspirations, money, had a found to open up the island. It was a multi-faceted task with many pitfalls. How, in a country with 13,000 islands, distances, few good roads or trains, doubtful communications and a total acceptable hotel rooms barely nudging 1,000? or essential entertainment without tourism could it be light—how were these created?

Answers seemed to lie in massive, sustained gear to a master plan formulated in 1969. It was a five-year plan, each phase to concentrate on the development of specific areas. The first Pelita 1, ended this

April and was concerned with Java, Bali and (mainly) North Sumatra. The second plan, Pelita 2, running until 1973, is concentrating on Sulawesi particularly the southern region around Ujung Pandang (formerly Makassar), West Sumatra (Padang) with the megalithic culture island of Nias, southern Bali and the province of West Nusa Tenggara which embraces the islands of Lombok and Sumbawa.

The capital, Jakarta, political and administrative hub and home of five million people, has been, and still is, a special case. It is here that the most striking advances have been made, due in large measure, as most city dwellers freely acknowledge, to the dynamism of the governor, Mr Ali Sadikin.

When I visited Jakarta last month after a gap of 18 months, I landed at the new airport, Halim International, reminiscent of some in Europe and a far cry from the old Kemayoran terminal which for so many years struggled with both international and domestic traffic. Now it handles purely domestic, growing at a rate of more than 30 per cent a year.

In the taxi, new and one of 1,500 now licensed, we passed new hotels and office blocks in various stages of construction. Other hotels that I remember seeing in their embryonic state, some still in scaffolding cocoons, were now going concerns, like the 354-bedroomed Presidential, almost next door to the British Embassy, and the gigantic 866-bedroomed Borobudur Inter-Continental (opened by President Suharto in March). This latter, on a plum 23-acre site in the heart of the city, is the largest in the hotel chain in South-East Asia.

Even the smaller hotels, like the homely Kebayoran Inn in Kebayoran Baru suburb, I discovered had sprouted new wings, with facilities designed to appeal to the most discerning tourists.

Within the past few years the capital's hotel scene has been transformed. From just a handful of rooms of international standard there are now about 2,500. Other hotels being built, such as the Hilton, the Tokyo and the Mandarin, coupled with expansion of existing ones, will soon bring the total to more than 4,500.

Along with the hotels have come the nightclubs, discotheques, bowling lanes, steambaths, horse and greyhound tracks, an ice rink, and a further development of the vast Ancol pleasure park on the city's outskirts facing the Java Sea. This now boasts a magnificent *hal-lai* stadium, swimming pools, oceanarium with performing dolphins, beach-side cottages and rowing lake.

The first steps, too, have been taken to popularize the Crusoe-style delights offered on the Thousand Islands (Pulau Seribu) in Jakarta Bay. So far only Pufou Putri (Princess Island) has been in the limelight, reached by a short Skyvan flight and thence by motorboat. Here, amid real tropical luxuriance, you can hire a native style cottage (pondok).

Can Jakarta ever generate the allure of its big South-East Asia rivals? Mr R. M. Suryosumarno, who is the vice-president, operations and marketing, for the Hotel Indonesia International Corporation, has few if any doubts on the subject. In his Jakarta office he said he firmly believed that in time the attractions of the city would probably surpass those of Bangkok and even Singapore.

And outside Jakarta? On Bali, an island that in spite of some inevitable taint from tourist activities, still justifies every superlative, I viewed the latest hotel, Sanur Beach, a \$7m joint enterprise of the Indonesian state airline, Garuda, and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines.

Mr Stanley Allison, its English general manager, showed me round with justifiable pride: "Every bathroom tile, nail and screw were now shipped in to Bali." Nestling comfortably in a 600-palm tree grove beside the coral beaches, the hotel offers just about everything for about £8.40 a day (plus 21 per cent taxes and service charge).

All new hotel building on Bali will be confined to the southern tip of the island at Nusadua, and already it is planned to start a \$200m project that will result in 6,000 rooms by 1990. All will be air-conditioned and, less doubt by then, have television.

Hand in hand with new building has been the development of communications throughout the principal regions of the country. Air-conditioned diesel expresses now speed their way across Java, air services provide regular and reliable links between main population centres while road tours and overland travel use luxury western-style coaches.

To bring tourists to and from Indonesia there has been a vast reorganization of Garuda Indonesian Airways. This operates between three continents using latest jets like the jumbo DC10, DC8 and, for domestic routes, the DC9 and Rolls-Royce engine Fokker Fellowship. Many of the airline's pilots undergo their initial flight training in England.

City telephones are fully automated and there is efficient inter-city dialling. Even Bali can be dialled from Jakarta. The country is also linked by the international satellite system to the rest of the world. A Jakarta to London call costs approximately £8.60 for three minutes and can be arranged at short notice.

So how successful have the policies and developments proved? Since 1967 Indonesian tourism has been increasing at an annual rate of about 38 per cent. By 1971 arrivals had reached 178,781 and, by last year, 270,303. About 90 per cent arrived by air and 60 per cent at Jakarta.

Of the 1973 total Europe contributed 57,774 with British registrations (at 21,299) comfortably topping the list. The Netherlands came second with 10,707 followed by West Germany (9,322) and France (8,516). In percentage terms visitors from Europe equalled 22, North America 23, Asia (mainly Japan, Malaysia and Singapore) 34, Australia and New Zealand 14.

In relation to population the Australian figure (35,495) is high. With the healthy state of the Australian dollar and the short 1973, is not too difficult a flight times an even bigger target. Barring further total can be expected. By world economic upsets, in next year it is estimated Indonesia should achieve it.



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### varied form in the banking stakes

Mr Crouse, regional president of the First City Bank, was to return to the United States after four years in Indonesia. In his late thirties, Crouse was taking home an Indonesian wife, a former Miss Indonesia. He introduced me to the bank's resident vice-president, Mr Alex Franz, 33, an Indonesian who has been in the City after 20 years at the Bank Indonesia. He was assistant director in the department. These men have a deep, complex knowledge of the Indonesian banking scene. The field is very big. A few avocetries have well-defined forms, but there are outsiders. The course is varied and conditions vary. Or so it seems although Mr Crouse and Franz were not theoretical.

There are five state-owned banks, one commercial bank and one savings bank, in addition to the central Bank Indonesia. There are more than 100 private banks, most of which are very small, but assist all incentives to investment. Eight investment companies are trying to bring the financial system of the foreign capital is now going directly to overseas lenders.

There are 11 foreign banks in Indonesia: two British, one American, one Dutch, one Japanese and one Indonesian bank, Perdana, an Indonesian company with a big Japanese Daiwa as partners. The Indonesian States and about 24 per cent of the joint venture bank-

ing, because it believes the capital resources available to foreign banks would soon be exhausted. It prefers the foreign banks to make management agreements that are expected to improve the expertise of Indonesian banks. City, for example, recently signed Jakarta's first management contract with Bank Niaga.

Mr Franz told me that he is the only Indonesian joint head of a foreign bank, and he pointed out that City has a policy of appointing local national vice-presidents all over the world. He is a Christian, which is not insignificant, because the Dutch tended to train and rely on Indonesians of similar cultural background. The Chinese Indonesians, just as proficient in business, tend to prefer to be independent, dealing with, rather than working with foreigners.

The Indonesian approach to foreign exchange is unusually liberal for a developing country. There are no restrictions on the flow of foreign money into or out of the country. Anybody may hold any amount of foreign currency, in cash or on account at a foreign bank. Conversion into or from Indonesian currency is easy. In May the Jakarta Stock Exchange was reestablished. In July the first international merchant bank was licensed, a consortium of Japanese, American, Australian and Indonesian firms.

Indonesia's foreign investment laws, which date from 1967, give such assurances and incentives that they have encouraged a total foreign investment of \$3,340m, almost 25 per cent of which comes from the United States and about 24 per cent from Japan. Recently, and especially since the Jakarta

riots in January, the requirements and restrictions imposed upon foreign investors have been more strictly defined and may be more strictly enforced.

In fact the Government attitude started to harden towards the end of last year, when it began to be criticized for failing to get enough medium-term credit into the hands of pribumi (native Indonesians, rather than Chinese Indonesians). The January regulations require new foreign investment to take the form of joint ventures with pribumi, who must gradually be given a controlling interest, not only in these new enterprises but also in existing foreign investment enterprises.

Tax holiday and remission incentives are to be less favourable, and more Indonesians will have to be employed and trained as necessary. To encourage the formation of wholly Indonesian enterprises, certain areas of light industry will be closed to new foreign capital; for example, bicycle assembling, ice cube making, and the production of "instant" noodles.

However, as the official guidance booklet of City rather dryly remarks, "the policy is not strictly pursued and new projects are still negotiable." This seems to be a quite general state of affairs in Indonesia, although it is not an impression I got from Mr Crouse or Mr Franz. They spoke with reserve and gave me facts rather than opinions.

For example, most foreign banking business with clients lies within an area no more than 25 miles from Jakarta. Even here the volume of foreign banking business is only 10 per cent of the volume of all banking business.

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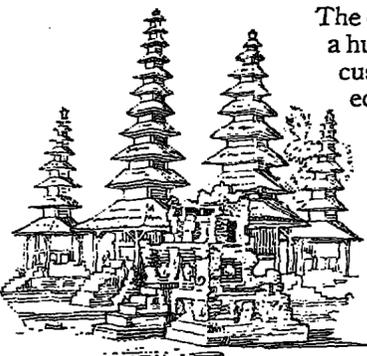


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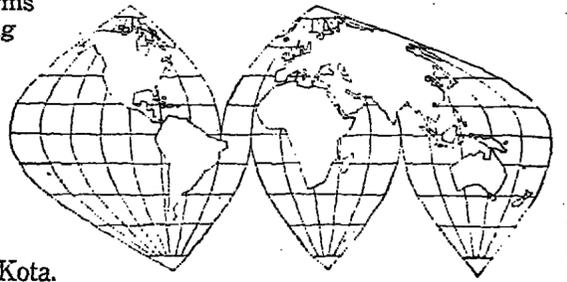


Bali: The Great Temple of Taman Ajun

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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS



### leak outlook for Court line creditors as Official receiver is put in charge

The courts moved rapidly today to appoint an Official Receiver to take charge of Court Line's affairs, as Mr. Rupert Nicholson, former Marwick partner of Royce fame, as his special agent, the outlook for the shareholders, unsecured creditors and frustrated paymasters looked bleak.

General feeling in the City today was that Court Line holders were likely to lose their money, while the unsecured creditors and customer creditors unlikely to recover any of the full amounts owed by the company.

Probably the most worry about this stage is the fact that 100,000 would-be shareholders who have booked holidays will now be unable to do so.

Other tour operators the Line travel companies bonding arrangements by substantial sums of money are guaranteed by a sponsor—Westminster—to do for holidaymakers the tour operator run.

Worry in Court Line's however, is that bonding of £3.5m could be totally inadequate. The call on the bonding fund of the flying home Court Line holidaymakers abroad.

How far the cost of this will depend on the elements that the tourist try, airlines and Government to work out over a few days.

The assumption that made available to bring home will have to fly from England empty, the

cost could be extremely high. That could well leave very little money left with which to start the repayment of holidaymakers who have paid for their holidays but are now unable to take them.

Not that the availability of the whole of the bonding fund would in any case be sufficient in itself to ensure full repayment.

Then that the bulk of the holidaymakers booked to take Horizon holidays before the end of the summer have already paid for their holidays in full and that the average cost of these holidays was probably £60-£70, it would seem that the total amount owing to holidaymakers could be considerable.

Whatever holidaymakers are unable to recover under the bonding arrangement, they will have to attempt to recover by joining the ranks of the unsecured creditors.

Exactly how large the overall amount owing to the group's creditors is could take some time to become clear. But though many overseas holidaymakers will have received prompt payments this summer after the outcry that followed the Horizon collapse at the start of the year, the amount owing in trade and financial creditors looks like being extremely high.

The amount unsecured creditors eventually recover will depend largely on three factors. First, the amount of money which can be realized from the liquidation of the company's assets. These include inter alia a number of tankers, several aircraft, hotels in the Caribbean and a number of properties.

There are also the shipbuilding interests the group agreed to sell to the Government for a gross total of £16m, reducing to just under £8m on the repayment to those interests of loans

made to other Court Line companies.

The question here is whether there is likely to be any change in the terms of that uncompleted contract now that the Government will be dealing with a liquidator rather than a going concern.

The second factor will be the amounts claimed in damages against the group. Potentially, these could be very substantial both from the two main leasing groups—Airlease International and Loyds Associated Air Leasing—and from the Court Line with its fleet of BAC 1-11s and TriStars and also from other tour operators to whom Court was contracted to provide air transport facilities.

The third factor will be the size of the claims made by secured creditors. Among these will be National Westminster, the group's clearing bankers, and, on a considerably lesser scale, Bankers Trust International, its merchant bankers.

The Court Line crash came as no surprise to many in the City. As 1973 wore on, the market had become increasingly dubious as to whether Court Line's big plunge into the holiday business through the acquisition of the loss-making Clarksons would pay off.

Last night it was announced that negotiations were in hand which it was hoped would enable Owners' Services to continue and that Inghams, the Swiss-controlled group, were interested in taking over Clarksons' "Snowbird" programme.

A number of Court companies will continue to operate under the supervision of the special manager and Horizon Midlands, which operates independently of Court, stressed that it was financially strong and that its operations were unaffected.

### Societies' receipts at £128m peak in July

By Margaret Stone

More good news for house-buyers was announced yesterday. Building society funds recorded an improvement in July and the trend is continuing in August.

Figures released by the Building Societies Association showed that the net inflow of funds into the movement reached £128m—the highest this year—compared with £93m in June.

As a result there has been a big increase in commitments—mortgages approved but not yet taken up at £317m, compared with £261m in June and only £154m in April. Advances in July amounted to £248m.

July is traditionally a good month for building society receipts and the gross inflow of funds was up by £113m, at £595m. Withdrawals rose less sharply from £388m in June to £467m despite the onset of the holiday season.

In addition to the further £100m loan from the Government (the fourth tranche out of the total of £500m), there was £114m of interest credited to depositors' accounts and repayments of principal amounting to £132m.

Although the Government loan becomes repayable in October at a rate of half of any net monthly surplus in excess of £50m, the building societies are not unduly worried about the effect that this will have upon their future mortgage lending programme.

The loan has given societies the confidence to increase their mortgage commitments, but because of its temporary nature the actual money has been largely used to increase individual societies' liquidity.

The welcome improvement in building society receipts does not disguise the fact that societies are still facing great pressure on their margins, and new mortgage programmes, and their future position on interest rates effectively frozen until September.

### Retail prices up 0.9 pc last month to trigger new threshold increase

By Tim Congdon

Retail prices rose by 0.9 per cent last month, similar to the increase in June, according to figures released yesterday by the Department of Employment.

Although lower than the very sharp increases in the early months of this year the latest figures still imply an exceptionally high rate of inflation.

A further threshold payment of 40p a week has been activated by the June rise—the seventh so far—making the total benefit to pay packets £2.80. The number of workers affected is believed to be over 10 million.

The main cause for the leveling off of inflation in July was a 7.2 per cent drop in the price of seasonal food. This is usual in July and therefore does not portend any significant reduction in the inflationary trend.

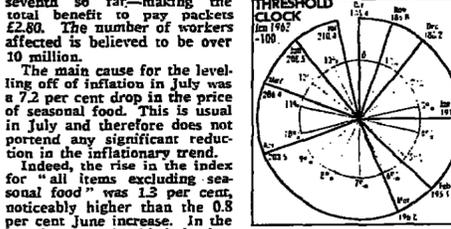
Indeed, the rise in the index for "all items excluding seasonal food" was 1.3 per cent, noticeably higher than the 0.8 per cent June increase. In the last three months this index has been climbing at an annual rate of 14.7 per cent. Although lower than the corresponding figure for June—an annual rate of 24.6 per cent—it is still very high.

The all-items index was boosted by increases in electricity charges and many other goods and services, according to the Department of Employment.

A major part of the increase in electricity charges and the raising of British Rail fares, became effective in the month.

Another feature of the index is the slow rise in the cost of housing. This went up in the month by only 0.1 per cent, a near reflection of the Government's rent freeze. In April there had been a sharp increase in the cost of housing because of higher local authority rates.

The comparatively small July increase will be particularly welcome in advance of the August figures, which will be helped by the reduction in



value-added tax from 10 to 8 per cent announced in the July financial statement. This itself lowered retail prices, while other measures announced at the same time are expected to have a cumulative effect, equivalent to a 1½ per cent drop over the next few months.

This may mean that only three or four more thresholds will be activated before Phase Three comes to an end this autumn. A slackening in wage costs would contribute to price stability, although the effect of thresholds has come to be overshadowed by the large wage increases granted to public sector workers.

There is probably no connection between the recent easing of commodity prices and the apparent deceleration of retail prices in the last three months because there is a lag between companies' purchases of raw materials and decisions to adjust final prices.

### Unit pricing orders on fresh foods

Meat, fish and vegetables are the first fresh foods to be covered by the unit pricing orders published yesterday by the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection.

The foods are: All fresh chilled and frozen meat when sold pre-packed. Liver, hearts, kidneys, tripe, tongue, oxtail and mince not pre-packed. Fresh, chilled and frozen herring, mackerel and sprats not pre-packed. Fresh, chilled, frozen, salted or smoked fillets of cod, codling, haddock plaice and siltie, not pre-packed.

Potatoes and beans, brussels sprouts, brussels tops, curly kale, peas, spinach, spring greens, sprouting broccoli and turnip tops, not pre-packed.

From September 16 all items must show the unit price (that is, price per lb weight), but pre-packed meat, where the weight is quoted, and pre-packed potatoes must also show the selling price.

### Fears in America of deepening recession

From Frank Vogl Washington, Aug 16

Latest data published by United States government departments, the New York Federal Reserve Bank and the Federal Reserve Board, coupled with business surveys, strongly indicate that the recession is deepening and that the second half-year upturn, predicted by White House officials, is unlikely to take place.

The Fed said industrial production was almost unchanged last month and about 0.8 per cent below the comparable 1973 level. Latest New York Fed statistics show that loan demand at leading banks in the week ending August 14 rose by just \$24m (nearly £10.5m), after a rise of \$73m. Taken together with figures for the last month, it is becoming evident that loan demand is flattening out.

The Fed's latest money supply figures show a substantial reduction in the growth rate. Money supply on an M1 basis (currency plus demand deposits) has risen 5.6 per cent in the year ending in July, with the seasonally adjusted annual rate over the last three months down to 4.5 per cent.

The M2 money supply (M1 plus time deposits at commercial banks other than large certificates of deposit) rose at a rate over the last year of 8.7 per cent, but was down to 6.7 per cent for the last three months, the Fed stated.

The *Wall Street Journal* published a lengthy article today, based on interviews with a number of experts, showing that the sharp increase in business inventories is giving rise to fears of a slump. Business leaders support this view.

The flattening-out of loan demand and the tight money policies of the Fed, plus declines in real incomes, are slowly producing a significant decline in general economic activity.

Business inventories are at record levels, according to data produced by the Commerce Department. This is widely taken to represent a general picture, rather than a thorough and detailed analysis of the situation.

Several experts now believe businessmen are deciding to reduce stocks and cut purchases, and that the convergence of so many simultaneous and similar decisions will lead to a deepening of the recession.

### £103m wiped off share values in another day of nervous selling

By Byland

fresh wave of nervous selling in the London stock market today when confidence was undermined by the collapse of the Court Line travel party, then by renewed signs of impending financial difficulties among banking and insurance companies.

Trading in almost all sectors of the share market took an estimated £903m off the market yesterday. Over the past few days in equities have added £2,800m against a backdrop of growing nervousness about the outlook for profits in the financial sector.

The FT index closed a net 9.4 off at 210.3 last night, its lowest level since November 1958, having stood a point lower still. The Times index, at 82.39 shed 3.03. Earlier market indices were plunging depths not seen since 1956. There were signs of forced selling during the morning, with property, banking, insurance and hire-purchase shares all coming under pressure.

By mid-morning, the stock market was also disturbed by the revival of rumours of difficulties within the insurance industry. Nervousness in the afternoon was fuelled by statements from hire-purchase group Wagon Finance and then from Town & City

Properties, the heading property concern.

In the wake of Court Line's misfortunes, shares in Thomson Organisation fell to 110p. Pontin's closed lower at 16p, but Horizon Midlands, the quoted subsidiary of Court Line, ended unchanged at 11p, after touching 9p at first.

Insurance shares such as Eagle Star (50p) and Alliance (197p) fell sharply yesterday, while among the heavy industrials, ICI (172p), Beecham Group (163p) and Unilever (215p) were lower.

Also unsettling the City this week has been the further massive deficit on United Kingdom trade during July. Government bonds surged another 10p of selling yesterday which took as much as £1 off prices in the longer dated stocks.

Investor's Week, page 17

### October merger for two London broking firms

Two medium-sized London stock-broking firms, Maguire Row Marshall and Pidgeon & Co, announced yesterday that they had completed negotiations towards a merger, expected to take effect in October. Both were involved in a recent unsuccessful attempt to achieve a four-way merger including Brewin & Co and Colegate & Co. The new firm, to be known as Pidgeon Maguire, will have 23 partners, comprising all but one of the current partners of the two firms. Senior partner will be Mr R. Russell, at present head of Pidgeon's list of partners.

London Continental Trust, formerly managed by Milton Butler Priest—the London stockbroker hammered in April—has disclosed losses of £65,000 for the period from July to September 30, 1973, including formation and issue expenses of £14,647.

### W Germany cuts reserves ratio

Frankfurt, Aug 16.—Minimum reserves ratios on liabilities against residents will be reduced by 10 per cent of present levels with effect from September 1. Releasing DM4,750m (about £79m) liquidity, the West German Federal Bank said today.

The measure has been taken to compensate for a tightening of bank liquidity caused by currency outflows and the expected further tightening in September for seasonal reasons. Dr Ottmar Emminger, the bank's vice-president said.

This does not represent a change in the bank's stability policy, he added.

The bank is in agreement with the government that there is no reason to change the general direction of West German Federal Bank policies, Dr Emminger said.

### \$300m inflow for Fed bank

From Our United States Economic Correspondent Washington, Aug 16

Short-term repurchase agreements worth \$300m (about £128m) were bought by the New York Federal Reserve Bank for unspecified customers—generally believed to be Middle East oil producing countries—in the market yesterday. The rate on the agreements was about 11.5 per cent, market experts said today.

The Fed had stated its intention on Wednesday to buy a large volume of one-day to 15-day repurchase agreements for customers.

The transactions simply involve buying securities, in this case government securities, on the understanding that they will be repurchased by the seller at a specified time. It provides the dealers with a means of financing their inventories of securities.

Dealers expect the \$300m funds to end eventually in purchases of non-marketable United States Treasury bills and notes.

The Fed was not in the market today for further purchases of repurchase agreements, but dealers reported that it was buying Treasury bills for both its own account and customer accounts. It is believed that \$100m worth were bought for customers, thought to be Arab oil producers.

### Tara Exploration ministering mine lease

By Christopher Wilkins

Mr Jeffrey Sterling, who became managing director and vice-chairman of Town & City Properties when it acquired control of his Sterling Guarantee Trust earlier this year, is to become chairman of the combined group.

He will replace Mr Barry East, one of the great property developers of the 1950s and 1960s who built Town & City into one of the biggest British property companies. Mr East is to resign from the board in October.

Four other directors, Mr W. Wade, Mr N. Saunders, Mr D. J. Insole and Sir Charles Johnston, are also resigning, effectively leaving control of the group in the hands of former Sterling men. In June, another four of the original directors and City directors announced their resignations.

Town & City's profits last year fell from £5.6m to £1.64m. Bank "strength" is Keyser Ullmann, which sold Central & District to Town & City, has a degree of capital strength which is a "source of reassurance", Mr Edward Du Cann, Keyser chairman, said yesterday in his annual statement.

### Mr J. Sterling to head combined T & C group

Shares in Advance Electronics, the Essex-based instrument maker, jumped 23p to 85p on the Stock Exchange yesterday after a cash bid for the company worth 95p a share, or £4.25m in total, was announced by Gould Inc, a Chicago company.

Advance disclosed last week that it was having talks with possible bidders, when the share price was 45p. Directors have accepted the offer in respect of their own holdings—totalling around 2 per cent of the equity—and are recommending acceptance to other shareholders.

An Advance director said last night that the company was facing rapidly rising bank interest charges to finance expansion, because funds were not available through the stock market.

Pre-tax profits rose by 36 per cent to £0.7m last year. "We cannot exploit our potential on our own", the director said.

Gould is a manufacturer of electrical, electronic and industrial products. Its sales last year were worth £308m.

### £4.25m US bid for Advance Electronics

Investigations are taking place at Canning Town Glass Works into the past actions of certain former directors.

Mr R. C. Miquel—who recently took over the chair from Lord Bravley, was a minority shareholder in the firm, and his annual report that the investigation should result in the recovery of moneys by the company and its subsidiaries.

### Canning Town Glass inquiry

It is these stoppages which have caused the shutdown at Ryton where the top selling Avenger range is assembled. Stoppages of components will affect engine production at Stoke and car assembly at Linwood where the Chrysler range, including the Imp and Hunter, are made.

Chrysler is also facing fresh pay demands from two other groups of skilled key men in its Coventry factory: 320 toolroom workers and 120 maintenance electricians.

Meanwhile, there is still no sign of a settlement of the pay dispute which has led to a two-week strike by 450 clerical workers at British Leyland's truck and tractor plant at Bathgate in Scotland. The strike has halted all production and 4,500 workers are laid off. It enters its third week on Monday.

### 560 lose jobs in steel closure

The Sheerness Steel Co yesterday announced a complete closure of its works on the Isle of Sheppey, Kent, putting 560 men out of work.

Ninety-five craftsmen and craft assistants have been on strike since July 10. A company spokesman said yesterday the decision to close was a direct result of the craft unions' rejection of a TUC disputes committee ruling, ordering an immediate return.

with the markets moved The Times index: 83.39 -3.03 F.T. index: 210.3 -9.4

THE POUND		Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia \$	1.63	1.59	
Austria Sch	44.50	42.50	
Belgium Fr	95.25	92.50	
Canada \$	7.24	7.29	
Denmark Kr	14.45	14.05	
Finland Mk	8.95	8.70	
France Fr	11.40	11.10	
Germany DM	6.25	6.05	
Greece Dr	72.00	69.75	
Hongkong \$	12.20	11.75	
Italy Lr	1610.00	1560.00	
Japan Yn	735.00	710.00	
Netherlands Gld	6.25	6.15	
Norway Kr	13.00	12.65	
Portugal Esc	62.75	58.75	
S Africa Rd	1.94	1.86	
Spain Pes	135.00	131.00	
Sweden Kr	10.55	10.25	
Switzerland Fr	7.15	6.95	
US \$	2.38	2.33	
Yugoslavia Dnr	37.50	35.50	

### Japan signs Iraq oil pact

Tokyo, Aug 16.—An economic and technical cooperation agreement under which Japanese credits will be extended to Iraq for development projects in exchange for a stable supply of crude oil products has been signed.

Japan has pledged a total of \$1,000m (435m) in loans, including a \$250m Government credit. Government sources said Iraq was understood to

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EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

FINANCIAL NEWS

Investor's week lunging • Loan rock pitfalls

Such for the argument that equity market had already... taining no more than the old margins over gilts.

Soaring interest and bad debts send Wagon Finance reeling

By Ashley Drucker Jolted in 1973 by a leap in banking and deposit loan interest, Wagon Finance...

dividend of 3.75p was followed by a final of 4.12p. Mr Edward Bower, chairman, who will be retiring on December 31...

Kleinwort's total assets at £1,187m

Having reported for 1973 total net profit of £4.99m, including £3.96m from the banking side, Kleinwort, Benson, Lonsdale in its interim statement for 1974...

Stock markets Further heavy losses

The two week trading account came to a disastrous close yesterday, when the market suffered a bout of nervous selling following the collapse of Court Line and strong rumours of troubles within the insurance industry.

Richardsons, Westgarth on state threat

Under the threat of state intervention into marine engineering and ship-repairing, Mr A. Boyd, chairman of Richardsons, Westgarth, introduced a "warning" note of caution on prospects.

Housing cuts leave mark on Orme

The full impact of the housing slump on profits is well illustrated by the return of Orme Developments for their last period to April 30. After six months the group were moving along well with profits up 18 per cent to £1.24m...

Dover Engine dive into loss of £800,000

Yet another company to come under the blight of steep interest rates, the fall in house-building and the depression in property values is Dover Engineering. There is to be no final dividend after a group loss of £829,000 for the past year...

Way Line group maintain pace

A 14 per cent advance in interim pre-tax profits to £1.35m means that Kinloch (Provision Merchants), the "Way Line" grocery group, has maintained the growth achieved over the whole of 1972-73...

valid because the Lynemouth, Northumberland, smelter in the 1973 period was then only in its early stages of operation. The loss covers £118,000 on trading, exceptional provisions of £212,000, and a general provision of £650,000...

Interest charges hit FC Finance

After interest charges which soared from £1.1m to £3.4m, pre-tax profits of FC Finance, the instalment credit and industrial banking group controlled by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, slumped almost 30 per cent to £10,000 in the half to June.

Carter Hale has 26 pc stake in Fraser

Furthering its plans to take a nearly 30 per cent stake in House of Fraser, the group which owns Harrods and other stores, Carter Hawley Hale of the United States has acquired a further 200,000 shares (3 per cent). It also has an option on 3.82 million shares (3.1 per cent) and a contract with House of Fraser for the purchase of 24.3 million shares (20 per cent) is now unconditional.

John M. Newton Record profits have again been returned by John M. Newton & Sons for glass merchants, building contractors, etc., with a rise in taxable profits from £311,000 to £388,000. Net profits are steady at about £187,000, while the dividend goes up from 1.55p to 1.67p gross.

Latest dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Date, etc. listing various companies and their dividend details.

Alcan (UK) rebounds

Alcan Aluminium (UK), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Alcan-Aluminium of Canada, has seemingly shaken off the trough of despondency which hung over it a year ago. Figures issued yesterday show a pre-tax profit of over £4m for six months to June 30. A year ago net profit was only £166,000.

John I. Jacobs confident

A strong start to 1974 has taken the John I. Jacobs shipping group up from a taxable profit of £862,000 to one of £1,011m, while turnover has risen from £2,066m to £2,333m. Freight markets have fallen to much lower levels with little sign of an early improvement, and costs continue to rise. Although this must affect ship earnings, the board expects profits generally to be better than last year.

Make the most of your house

Generally prove a better investment. The advantages of this system are that your life is covered automatically so you should be able to get a mortgage as automatically discharged. Also you get full income tax relief on your interest payments each year, as well as income tax relief in respect of the life insurance policy.

Briefly

ROXTON HOTELS Interim pre-tax profits, £243,000 (£236,000) on turnover of £1,084 (£1,078,000). Dividend is 2.81p (2.5p). Number of guests at London hotels fell only 3 per cent. High costs are likely to hit London hotels in second lap.

STOCK CONVERSION TRUST

STOCK CONVERSION TRUST Turnover for half year £2m (£1.8m). Pre-tax profit, £82,000 (£82,000). Earnings a share, 1.16p (1.27p). Dividend is ahead from 0.5p to 0.75p.

Wall Street

New York, Aug 16.—Wall Street stocks declined slowly and steadily today after the collapse of an uninspired early gain. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 6.34 to 731.54, another record low, it was down 33 points after the first half-hour of trading.

Commodities

COPPER—Cash, which has closed £1.10 higher and three months, £1.10 higher, three months, £1.10. Silver, which has closed £1.10 higher and three months, £1.10 higher, three months, £1.10.

Wolf Elec 26 pc ahead

On group sales up 26 per cent to £4.44m, pre-tax profit of Wolf Electric Tools for the six months to June 30 climbed 26 per cent to £630,000. The "attributable" rose from £261,000 to £302,000. In the preceding year profits rose 43 per cent to a record £103m.

NY silver stronger

New York, Aug 16.—COMEX SILVER advanced in line with the sharp rise of silver abroad, closing 10.50¢ higher at 1.40¢. Futures gained 8.40¢ to 1.40¢. The metal rose 1.40¢ to 1.40¢. The metal rose 1.40¢ to 1.40¢.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Table with columns: Bond Name, Bid, Offer, etc. listing various Eurobond issues and their prices.

Canadian Prices

Table with columns: Commodity Name, Price, etc. listing various Canadian commodity prices.

MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange Sterling weaker against dollar

The pound was again weaker against the dollar yesterday, particularly in the morning. But this was in common with most of the Continental currencies and, despite the decline against the dollar, the trade weighted effective devaluation was unchanged throughout the day at 17.6 per cent.

The pound opened at \$2.3665, the best of the day. The rate dropped quite sharply in the morning to \$2.3375, but then began to look firmer in the afternoon. After reaching \$2.3420 at one point, the pound closed at \$2.3390, down 55 points on the day. Gold closed at \$154, up 51.

Easy day for discount market

In the discount market yesterday, conditions were easy, due mostly to a large excess on the call loan market over the previous receipts. The Bank of England did not intervene. Secured call loan rates fell to between 4 and 5 per cent, while unsecured rates were between 6 and 8 per cent, while weekend rates for interbank sterling deposits dropped to 2 per cent from about 8 per cent at the opening.

The Times Share Indices

Table showing share indices for various sectors like FTSE 100, Industrial, etc.

Money Market

Table showing money market rates for Treasury bills, prime bank bills, etc.

Spot Position of Sterling

Table showing spot position of sterling for various currencies like US dollar, Swiss franc, etc.

Forward Levels

Table showing forward levels for various currencies and terms like 1 month, 3 months, etc.

Recent Issues

Table showing recent issues of government securities and other financial instruments.

Bank Base Rates

Table showing bank base rates for various banks like Barclays, FNCB, etc.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Large table listing various authorized units, insurance, and offshore funds with their respective values and details.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

OLD-ESTABLISHED MERCHANT BANK requires DIRECTORS' STEWARDS CITY £2,000+

Applications are invited from men aged 25 to 40 with previous experience either in a similar capacity, as a butler in private service or as a steward in H.M. Forces.

NANNY or MOTHER'S HELP. Broomfield, a school morning and afternoon, 6 months, needs a new Nanny in early October.

HEAD GARDENER & HOUSEKEEPER. Married couple required for country house near London.

EXPERIENCED COOK. Required for permanent position in a country house.

MARRIED COUPLE. Required for house in Mayfair. Cook/housekeeper/butler/maid.

COOK/HOUSEKEEPER. Required for permanent position in a small estate at Knowle.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT. Opportunities available in various countries.

FROM SEPTEMBER. Wanted a companion for an elderly lady in a modernized house.

HIGH SALARY. Offered to kind person for sale due to retirement.

COUPLE WANTED. For Hampstead house, own 2 1/2 car flat with garden.

NO HOUSEWORK. Just loving care needed for elderly lady.

AU PAIR BUREAU. PICCADILLY. For French speaking lady.

COOK/HOUSEKEEPER. Wanted for house of 6 people.

GIRL REQUIRED. To cook for family of 4 people.

REQUIRED. For a position in a company.

ABUNDANT SUPPLY. Cook-housekeeper/butler/maid.

GENERAL VACANCIES

UNIQUE CAREER OPPORTUNITY YOUNG GRADUATE (MALE OR FEMALE). A national trade association based in London offers a unique career opportunity.

THE SWAN SCHOOL OF ENGLISH. In Oxford requires experienced, qualified teachers.

MATHS TEACHER. L.A.P.S. requires a teacher for a school in London.

LANGUAGE TUITION CENTRE'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE. Secretarial and Language Training.

WOLSEY HALL. The Oxford Correspondence College offers individual instruction.

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